Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, December 4, 1822. No. 1696.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sales of Cinnamon, notified by the Government Advertisement of the 10th May 1822, will commence on Monday the 2d of December next at noon; and will be held at the Office of The Commissioner of Revenue, and be superintended by him, assisted by the Export and Import Warehouse Keeper.

Ten per Cent of the amount of sale is to be deposited with the Warehouse Keeper on the day of sale, which deposit will be forfeited, if the whole amount is not paid in a fortnight after; and the Cinnamon which may not be paid for, will be resold.

On the day after the sale, the lots will be weighed over by the Warehouse Keeper, and according to such weighing, after deduction for Tare, the price to be paid for each lot will be calculated. The Bales will be marked with the Initials of the Purchaser, and from that time will be at his risk; but may continue in the Government Warehouse, free of expence, for Three Months; after which, Warehouse rent, at the rate of a Rix Dollar, a Bale, monthly, will be charged.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office
Colombo 14th October, 1822.

TWENTY-EIGHT

Calcutta Lottery.

TICKETS in this Lottery are now for Sale at the Office of *Alexander Mackintosh*, Price Rs. 130.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1822.

A Card.

CAWASJEE and RUTTONJEE, respectfully beg leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have exposed for sale in a Godown opposite to the Admiralty House, a choice assortment of Europe Goods received by the Barkworth, Capt. Pedler.

Bombay Dec. 3rd 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On Wednesday the 18th of Dec.
A COLLECTION OF BOOKS
PRINTS, VIEWS,
AND
LithographicEngravings
RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND

Amongst them will be found,

FRAZERS Himalya Views, Dodwells Views in Greece, Scenery in Germany, Scicily, Italy, Switzerland, Scotland, Paris, on the Thames &c. Suite of Roman Costumes, Gell's Pompeii, Sketches of Horses, English, French, Flemish, Arab, &c.

Cravin's, Dodwell's, Ousely's Hoare's & other Tours, British Poets 100 Vols. Blackwood's Magazine in 8 Vol, Edinburgh Review 35 Vols, Pawley's General Atlas, Byron's and Moore's works, Buck-beauties, together with many other Historical, Scientific & Classical Works as will be more amply detailed in printed Catalogues.

The Books may be seen on Application.

Bombay, Dec. 4th 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On Saturday 14th Instant.
AN INVOICE OF,
BRITISH THREAD LACE,
AND,
BLOND DITTO:
Recently Imported on the,
Barkworth,
CAPTAIN PEDLER,
Consisting of,

MECKLIN Quilling of different qualities, Bobbin Quilling of Sorts, Bobbin Thread Net, Valenciennes Net, Bobbin Thread net Spriged, Bobbin Thread Shawls, Bobbin Thread viels and Scarfs.

Bobbin dresses plain and Spriged, Black cap Veils, Mantilly Veils, Coloured Circassian Scarfs, Blond Shawls Black Silk Net, plain and Spriged, white Shawls and Scarfs.

An Invoice of Imitation Shawls of the most approved Patterns printed on both sides.

Bombay December 4, 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
on Monday the 9th Instant,
SUNDRY PROPERTY
To Close Different Accounts,

EUROPE Chintz of Sorts, Do. Lenos, Patent cord Dimity, and Different kinds of Europe Piece goods.

China Silk Scarfs and square Handkerchiefs, Crape of Sorts, Madras Palampores and Flannels.

Plated Candlesticks with Shades, Military Saddles and Bridles complete.

Double Barrelled Guns-second hand, a square Piano Forte, on account of the underwriter.

49 Bags of Damaged Ceylon-Coffee imported on the Schooner Malabar, Captain Kail from Colombo.

Bombay, December 4th 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
Tomorrow the 5th Instant,
AT NOON
At the Godowns
UNDER THE OFFICE
OF
Messrs. Forbes, & Cos.

50 Hogsheads of good Sound Pale Ale, imported per Barkworth from the respectable House of Goodwyn & Co.

ALSO

15 Hogsheads of Pale Ale from William Black.

To be put up in Small lots.—Terms Cash.

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Thursday the 5th Instant
AT THE
TAMARIND TREE
IN THE FORT
(Instead of Wednesday the 4th, as Advertised in last Saturday's Courier)
THE STUD
OF
AN OFFICER OF DRAGOONS
Proceeding to Europe
Consisting of

STRONG highly dressed Arab Chargers, some well known Hog hunters, a Pair of strong fast trotting Curricle Horses, and two powerful Buggy horses, which have also been used in double Harness.

AND ON THE FOLLOWING DAY
Friday the 6th
WILL BE DISPOSED OF
In like manner
On the Esplanade
NEAR THE CHURCHGATE

A suite of Tents, which are entirely new, consisting of two field Officers Tents of the Bengal Pattern with a Shameeana to connect them, forming an excellent residence at this season. But for the convenience of purchasers they will be put up in separate lots.

Also a Large Field Officers Tent, and a large single poled Tent which have been used.

Bombay 3d Dec. 1822.

Capt. J. K. Forbes

OF THE

JAMES SIBBALD

HAS OPENED FOR SALE,
(Which will continue but a short time)
AT
Hormanjee Bomanjee's
Cotton Screws,

A QUANTITY of Hodgson's X Pale Ale in Hhds. in excellent condition, which to ensure a speedy sale, will be disposed of at 90 Rs. per Hhd. fine York Hams; and Pine Apple, Berkley and Gloucester Cheeses, from Powell, Sauces, Pickles, White wine, and Chrystal Vinegar &c. from Do.; Confectionary from Hoffmann and Tringham; Morrice's Port in Quarts and Pints; a small quantity of French Claret at 25 Rs. per Dozen; Drawings on sporting subjects by Alken; Gold and Silver Cavalry narrow Braid &c.

There will also be exposed to sale at the above place, a small number of capital Gold Watches by Nickisson, setts of English Horse-shoes and nails, brass weights, Turnery &c. two first rate Rifles and a pair of Pistols by Manton, with case complete.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1822.

For Sale

ON COMMISSION,
A FEW PIPES OF
Very Fine Old
MADEIRA WINE,
FROM
Messrs. Keirs and Co.
AT
RUPEES 600,
Per Pipe.
APPLY TO
MR. WILLIAM NICOL.
Bombay, 4th Dec. 1822.

Bhickajee Merjee and Co.

BEG Leave to acquaint their Customers and the public that they presently sustained damages to pay the duties through Panwell when their Customers write them for necessary supplies, and there are embracing to pass the goods without producing the certificates, therefore they beg their customers at the time of writing them for supplies will enclose the certificates for the same.

Bombay 30th Nov. 1822.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday, the 16th of December,
(Instead of Monday the 2d as advertised in last Wednesday's Gazette.)
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING,

THE following vessels belonging to the late *Merwanjee Patel*, with their Riggings, Sails &c. ready for Sea; the particular list of their Stores might be seen on application to *Manuckjee Ruttonjee*, at his Warehouse near Mazagone Dock yard.

Bottelah Ram Pursad of	153¼	Tons.
Bottelah Awazett	130¼	Tons.
Ketch Bombay	114½	Tons.
Pattamery Bomun Yard	380	Bombay Candies.

—Terms of Sale 10 per Cent to be paid in Cash; and the remaining after one months Credit; or longer accommodation will be given, on giving ample security.

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1822.

જાહેર ખબર *

તારીખ ૧૬ મી ડીસેમ્બર ઈજીમખ્યર મહીનાની સોમવારને દને પાછલા પોહોરનાં ૪ કલાક ને અમલે નીચે જાહેર કીધેલાં બારકશો મરનાર પારશી મેહરવાંનજી પટેલ વાલાં જાહેર લીલાંવ કરીને વેચશે * અને કિ બારકશો શડનથા રીગીનનથા બીજો શરવે શાંમાંન શ્રેષાં નઘમાર દરીઆમો ખેડવા નો ગછે * અને એનાં શાંમાંનની ટીપ જેને જોવી હોઈ તે બી મજગાંમ મધે ગોદીઆગલ પારશી માંણકજી રતનજી તેહોની વખારમો છેતે દેખાડશે *

બતેલો ૧ રામપરશાદ ૧૩૫ ટનનોછે *

બતેલો ૧ અવાજીટ ૧૩૦।૨ ટનનીછે *

કેચ ૧ મુમબઇ ૧૧૪।। ટનનીછે *

કનેમારી ૧ બઇમનીઆર શ્રી મુમબઇની ૩૮૦ ખાંડીનીછે * કેને વેચવાની બોલી કે નંતર તશેકડે ૧૦ ટકા રોકડા લેશે અને બાકીનાં નાંણાની મારા ૧ ની મુદત આપશે અને જો વધુ

મુદત માંગશેતો ૧૨૧૨ જાંમીન લઈને વધુ મુદત આશે *

તા૦ ૪ થી ડીંસમબર ૧૮૨૨

Amateur Theatre.

BY DESIRE AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE
PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
The Commander in Chief,
AND
FOR THE BENEFIT
of the

Distressed Irish.

ON FRIDAY EVENING
THE 13TH OF DECEMBER,
WILL BE PERFORMED

The Comedy of

"THE RIVALS,"

Men.

Sir Antony Absolute,	-Capt. Stutely,
Captain Absolute,	-Lieut. Bell, 1st | 6th Regt.
Sir Lucius O'Trigger,	-Lieut. Douglas, 20th Regt.
Faulkland,	-Ensign Eyre, 20th Regt.
Acres,	-Lieut. Stanley, 20th Regt
Fag,	-Lieut. Holmes 20th Regt.
David,	-Lieut. Fisk 17th Lt. Dr.
Coachman,	-Mr. M'Dowall,

Women.

Mrs Malaprop,	-Mr. Stocqueler.
Lydia Languish,	-En. Maughan 1—10 N. I.
Julia,	-Mr. Yates.
Lucy,	-Mr. Wisencraft.

AT THE END OF THE PLAY

God Save The King

BY THE WHOLE CORPS DRAMATIQUE

AFTER WHICH

A DUET

By Lieutenants Stanley and Bell,

AND

IMITATIONS

BY LIEUTENANT BELL.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE

FARCE OF

High Life below Stairs.

Men.

Lovel,	-Lieut. Douglas, 20th Regt.
Freeman,	-Lieut. Holmes, 20th.
Duke's Servant,	-Lieut. Bell, 1 6.
Sir Harry's Servant,	-Lieut. Stanley, 20th.
Phillip,	-Ensign Eyre, 20th.
Tom,	-Mr. M'Dowall.
Coachman,	-Lieut. Fisk. 17th Lt. Dr.
Kingston,	-Capt. Stuteley,
Robert,	

Women

Lady Bab's Maid.	-Ensign Maughan. 1st | 6th
Lady Charlotte's Maid,	-Mr. Yates.
Kitty.	-Mr. Stocqueler.
Cloe.	-Lieut. M'Clean. 20th Regt.
Cook.	-Mr. Wisencraft.

Dress Boxes, ... 8 Rupees.
Pit, (for this night only,) 8 Do.
Upper Boxes, ... 5 Do.
Gallery, ... 3 Do.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre from 10 till 4 o'clock, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 11, 12, and 13th instant.—By permission of the Hon'ble Col. Stanhope, the Band of H. M. 17th L. D. will perform.

Doors to be opened at six and the performance to commence at seven o' clock.

☞ No Money will be received at the Doors.

BENGAL Provident Society.

THE chief object in view of the original supporters of this Institution being to afford an opportunity to parents and guardians to secure a provision to Children on their advancing to the age of maturity, by means of a moderate deposit, the period of 14 years was decided on for the duration of each Class as most eligible for such a purpose, and considered especially advantageous for the improvement of property by the powerful operation of interest.

This Institution is perpetual, as a new Class will commence on the 1st of January every year, and a dividend will become due to the surviving members of the respective Classes, on the expiration of the 14th year from that in which they respectively commenced. The dividends will be very handsome, and fluctuate in a greater or less degree with the number of lapses which may occur in each Class, but in all cases each share will yield sufficient to satisfy moderate expectations, and the Society will even meet the views, of those who desire larger eventual incomes, the Regulations admitting of an increase of 20 shares on each life.

Shares are Sicca Rupees 200 each for Infants under 6 Months, and proportionally higher (not exceeding Sicca Rupees 250), to the age of 27 years, when the rates of Premium gradually decrease with increase of age to Sicca Rs. 200.—The Subscriptions are deposited at the time of entry, and as no subsequent collections are required thereon, the Subscribers are neither subjected to penalty, nor forfeiture of their subscriptions, but it is highly beneficial to continue their payments in every successive Class, as at the end of the first 14 years, a series of successive dividends will be established, which may be continued for life.

The Seventh Class will open on the 1st of January 1822, and Certificates will be granted until the 31st of December next. Intending Subscribers are therefore invited to profit by early applications for admission, thro' the Office of MESSRS PALMER AND CO. the Treasures of the Society, to the Undersigned who will supply printed Regulations of the Society, and attend punctually to all orders.

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA.
31st. December 1821,

Certificates for shares in the Seventh Class of this Society are issuing as ususl, from the Office of Messrs FORBES and Co. Agents for the Society at Bombay, chargeable with a daily interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the amount of the respective premiums from the 1st of JANUARY last.

Bombay 23d November.

SALE BY PULIC AUCTION,

Humphreys & Young,

WILL commence selling off their present stock of Furniture on Tuesday the 10th day of December next, sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Terms; cash, and the goods to be cleared away when paid for. The articles for sale consist of a general variety of Mahogany, Blackwood and Jackwood furniture, Painted Floor Cloths, one full size and one second size. Billiard table complete with balls, maces and cues, a few Bramah's patent Locks, and a variety of Brass and Ironmongery.

ALSO

Two Buggys with Horses and Harness to be put up at 1 o'Clock of the same day.

Some Silver and Plated Ware, Table Shades, Hanging Lamps, a few Books, among which are a sett of the English Encyclopedia handsomely bound. Several Articles of second hand Furniture, some China and Queen's ware, &c. &c. The whole may be viewed from Saturday the 7th Instant, until the day of sale.

Humphreys and Young request, that all claims against them may be sent in, on, or before, the 20th of December next, and earnestly entreat such gentlemen as are indebted to them, to order payment of their respective accounts.

Humphreys & Young

BEG leave to inform those Gentlemen who put their names down to their intended Lottery, that in consequence of their not being sufficient time to fill it up, they have relinquished it, and will sell the articles mentioned therein

consisting of Piano Fortes, Organs, Cheval Looking Glasses with and without Sconces, Toilet Glasses, &c. by public auction at their sales commencing the 10th instant.

Bombay, 4th December 1822.

For Sale

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm, and Co.

A FEW CHESTS

OF 5 AND 3 DOZEN EACH

OF

MEDOC CLARET,

LATELY imported from the Isle of France, which they are disposing of at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Also some SNEYD'S CLARET, in half Chests, at 50 Rs. a dozen.

Bombay 21st November 1822.

Double Barrelled GUNS.

MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co. have lately received from *Messrs. John Manton and Sons*, a few DOUBLE BARRELLED GUNS of their best Workmanship, which may be had at their Office at the following prices viz.

Guns—Single locks. . . . Rs. 750
Spare Do. . . . . " 850

Bombay Novembar 22d 1822.

For Freight and Passage.

THE

FINE FAST SAILING SHIP,

PHŒNIX

BURTHEN 589 TONS,

CAPT. A. WEYNTON,

WAS positively to sail from England on 1st July, may be expected here in December, and will be positively dispached in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn Esq. Apollo street.

Bombay 25th Sept 1822.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

KING GEORGE THE FOURTH,

BURTHEN 470 TONS,

Captain J. W. Clark,

IS expected to arrive in Bombay about the 15th Proximo, from Calcutta, and having a full Cargo already engaged, will not remain in Bombay more than 15 days.

For terms of Passage apply to *Mr. Saunders*, at the Office of the late *Wm. Milburn, Esq.* where a plan of her accomodations may be seen.

Bombay November 13th 1822.

Passage to London.

THE WELL KNOWN SHIP

SARAH,

Captain John Thacker,

IS expected to arrive here in this month, or early in next, and will positively sail again for London on the 15th January 1823.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his office, where a plan of her superior accommodations may be seen.

This ship carries a Surgeon, and was to have left England early in July.

Bombay 8th November 1822.

Is now Loading

AND WILL

SAIL WITH ALL POSSIBLE DESPATCH

FOR

LONDON

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Barkworth.

600 Tons Burthen.

THIS SHIP is fitted up expressly for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Cursetjee* and *Jehangheer Ardaseer*, to *Capt. John Pedler* or *Mr. Robert Taylor*, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1822.

Passage to England

THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

JAMES SIBBALD,

Captain J. K. Forbes,

OF THE

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE

WILL positively sail for London by the 1st of January next, and will touch at the Cape. A part of her superior accommodations are still disengaged.

Bombay 4th December 1822.

McVeigh's BAKERY.

MR. McVeigh begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Publick, that he has purchased the whole of those extensive and commodious Premises in Hummum Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Blair, deceased, where he is now carrying on the Business of Bread and Biscuit Baker, Pastry, &c. in every branch of which he assures the utmost regularity and cleanliness shall be combined; and most respectfully solicits the support of his Friends, as well as of those Families and Individuals who have hitherto favored the Concern with their Custom, for which he will feel highly grateful.

Mr. McV. hopes, that the good quality of the Articles which he may supply from time to time, the reasonableness of his prices, and the punctual attention with which every Order shall be met and executed, will procure for him the success and approbation which industry and perseverance alone can merit.

Bombay 4th December 1822.

Distressed state of the lower classes in Ireland.

It is not because the general pressure of the times is felt more or less by us all, that we should deny ourselves the satisfaction of contributing in such a degree as may yet be convenient to us, to the relief of those who in addition to their share of national suffering, have been afflicted by one of the most severe dispensations of Providence.

In this idea the following commencement of a subscription, is set on foot, for the aid of our distressed Fellow Subjects in Ireland; and under the conviction that such an opening is waited for by numbers in the Territories of the Presidency, anxious to give such aid as their means will allow, to so humane and really national an object.

We are authorized to say that all the Houses of Agency at the Presidency, will receive Subscriptions on this account; and that a Meeting of Well-wishers to the Subscription, will be called in the course of a fortnight after the publication of this Advertisement. Ed.

Subscriptions already received,—Rs.

The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone, Governor,	
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville,	500
Mr. Bell,	500
Mr. Prendergast,	500
James Jackson, Maj. A. D. C.	150
G. C. Irwin, Esq. Adv. Gen.	400
Lieut. Col. Shuldham, Q. M. G.	200
Captain Barr,	50
Lieut. M. Stack,	30
William Shotton, Esq.	100
D. Malcolm, Esq.	100
Lieut. Col. H. Blair,	100
D. Leighton, Lt. Col. Com. Adj. Gen.	100
E. Baker, Lt. Col. Com. Gen.	100
W. P. Tucker, Maj. D. Ad. Gen.	50
H. Morgan, Surgeon, M. D.	50
W. Morison, Captain,	30
A. B. Campbell, Captain,	20
W. Simson, Esq.	50
R. Robertson, Captain,	30
R. A. Willis, Maj.	60
Capt. W. T. Graham, H. C. Marine,	100
Sir A. Buller,	200
Samuel Sproul, Esq.	200
Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.	600
James Farish, Esq.	300
Francis Warden, Esq.	300
Major E. H. Bellasis,	100
Capt. A. Wogan Browne,	150
Mr. George Trotter,	20
Major Gen. S. Wilson,	100
Messrs. Forbes and Co.	1000
The Officers and Men of H. M. 17th Light Dragoons, (one day's pay,)	
The Officers and Men of H. M. 47th Regt. (one day's pay,)	
Lieut. John Clark, 11th Regt. N. I	50
Lieut. George Moore, 9th Regt. N. I.	25
Henry Meriton, Esq.	500
Messrs. Ritchie Steuart, & Co.	600
Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, Assist. Commissary General,	30
Alex. Mackintosh, Esq.	100

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH Nov. 1822.

Bombay Castle 15th, November 1822.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant to Lieutenant Hart 5th Regt. N. I., Inspector of Hill Forts and Paymaster of Pensions in the Southern Concan, an extention of furlough from the 14th August last upon to the 31st December.

Head-Quarters; Bombay, Wednesday 27th November, 1822.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle 27th November, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. S. Down of the 1st or Grenadier Regt. N. I. to the situation of an Assistant to Captain Cruikshank, the Revenue and Topographical Surveyor in Guzerat.

Bombay Castle 28th, November 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following appointments.

Artillery.

Lieutenant M. C. Decluzeau, to be Adjutant and Quarter-Master in Guzerat, Vice Foy, appointed Major of Brigade,—Date of Rank 1st Nov. 1822.

7th Regiment. N. I.

Lieutenant D. L. Victor, to be Adjutant of the 1st Battallion Vice Thurnam, appointed Major of Brigade,—Do. Do.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms the appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Prother, on 8th Instant, of Brevet Captain Payne, to receive temporary charge of the office of Major of Brigade at Bhooj.

The appointment by Colonel Dalbiac, on the 1st instant, of Assistant Surgeon Walbron, the senior Assistant Surgeon at Kairn, to take charge of the lock Hospital at that Station, agreeably to the 3d article of the 8th Section of the Medical Regulations, is confirmed.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY

Friday 29th November, 1822.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

The Commander in Chief has much gratification in publishing to the Army the following Order by the Honoroble the Governor in Council, in acknowledgement of the services and merits of Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, while employed in the Army of this Presidency for upwards of Nine Years.

D. LEIGHTON,
AD GENE. OF THE ARMY.

Bombay Castle 29th Nov. 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble Lincoln Stanhope of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, having obtained the leave of the most Noble the Commander in Chief to precede the Regt. on its return to Europe, his appointment of Inspector of Cavalry will terminate from the day of his embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council cannot allow Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope to leave India, without conveying to himsome public testimonial of his meritorious services.—During the greater portion of a period of nine years, it has been that Officers good fortune to act as Commanding the northern division of Guzerat (since 1817,) or in the field, in a sphere beyond the limits of Regimental duty,

During 1815, and the four succeeding years, he was second in command in the different services that took place in the Northern Provinces of this Presidency, under Major General Sir William Grant Keir, and the late Colonels Holmes, and East,

In 1818 he commanded an Expedition sent to subdue the cooly tribes in the Northern frontier of Guzerat; In 1820 a large corps of observation in Cutch was placed under his orders, and in the same year he commanded an expedition against the rebel Chiefs of Kattywar,

His services have already been acknowledged and rewarded by the approbation of the Governor General of India, as well as by this Government; and it only remains for the Governor in Council to express his unqualified applause of the zeal, gallantry, and judgment which have on all occasions, distinguished the Military and Political conduct and arrangements of Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope, and for which the best thank of this Government are due to him,

The Lieutenant Colonel has also a strong claim to it's consideration, and which the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in recording. Since the establishment of Cavalry of this Presidency in 1818, the organization of that arm has been under his sole direction, and the high and most respectable state of discipline and efficiency to which he brought it in a short time, (cheerfully seconded as he has been by those under him) reflects the greatest credit on his unwearied zeal, and professional abilities.

The Governor in Council requests Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope to accept the assurance of his respect and esteem, with best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Extract from Orders by the Commander in Chief.

25TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The following removals are ordered to take place.

3d Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant G. B. Atkinson from the 1st to the 2d Bat. Lieutenant J. L. Mathews, from the 2d to the 1st Bat. Lieutenant C. de B. Prescott, from the 2d to the 1st Bat. Ensign J. Bell Mackenzie Gillanders from the 1st to the 2d Bat.

Calcutta,

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

19TH OCTOBER, 1822.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Lieutenant G. W. Thompson of the 30th Regiment, to remain at Bombay on urgent private affairs with leave of absence from the 20th August, to the 19th December next, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Cary of the 41st Regiment has leave to remain at Calcutta until the 15th of December next, on his private affairs.

Captain Booth of the 53d Regiment, doing duty with the Detachments attached to the 17th Foot, has leave of absence to the 7th December, with permission to visit Neelgunge and Serampore.

Ensign Krefting of the 53d Regiment, who came round to this Presidency on duty, has permission to repair to, and reside at Serampore, until the Embarkation of the 17th Foot, with which Corps he is to proceed to England.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

21ST OCTOBER, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

1ST FOOT.

Lieutenant Stephen Blake from Half pay 37th Foot, to be Pay Master, vice Daniel dismissed the Service, 25th February 1822.

17TH FOOT.

Assistant Surgeon St. George Ardley to be Surgeon, vice Maxtone deceased, 21st March, 1822.

34TH FOOT.

Cornet and Sub Lieutenant William Locke from the 1st Life Guards, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Huddlestone promoted, 7th March, 1822.

38TH FOOT.

Assist. Surgeon James Thompson from half pay 60th Foot, to be Assist. surgeon, vice Shanks, appointed to the 82d Foot, 7th March, 1822.

89TH FOOT.

Quarter Master Thos. W. Edwards from half pay 22d Dragoons; to be Quarter Master, vice Thos. Sheridan who exchanges, 91st March 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

Cornet Chas. St. John Fancourt of the 17th Dragoons, is promoted in the 21st Foot by purchase; 28th March 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

22D OCTOBER, 1822.

The Detachments of the 11th Drs. 14th, 38th, 44th, 59th and 87th Regiments arrived from England on the Hon'ble Company's Ship Dorsetshire, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel McLaine, 14th Foot will with the sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

The above Details (with the exception of the party for the 44th Regiment which when landed will join Captain Gill's detachment and do duty with the 17th Foot at Fort William) will be placed under the Charge of the Acting Brigade Major, King's Troops, until further Orders, to whom Lieut. Colonel McLaine will deliver over the Documents he has referable to the Men.

The necessary Instructions will be issued hereafter for uniting the several Detachments with their respective Corps with the least possible delay.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON Col. A. G.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.—That "Agriculture constitutes the wealth of every state, not merely commercial," is an axiom long since established. Every plan, therefore, having for its object the amelioration of the soil, is entitled to consideration: for, should it prove successful, it will ultimately increase the national resourses. I know not whether actual experiments, may not already, have rendered part of the following observations superfluous. Being of a general nature, they can do no harm; and may induce others, better acquainted with the state of Agriculture, as it obtains in this country, to come forward with their observations.

Travelling lately, over some apparently fertile land on this Island, I observed an amazing accumulation of decayed vegetables lying dormant in the soil; and I cannot help remarking, that, were calcarious manure applied to such lands, by promoting the decomposition of decayed vegetables, it must add greatly to its fertility. I am unacquainted with the qualities of *Chunam* for agricultural purposes, but being calcinated by a process similar to *Lime*, so much used in Europe, must partake largely of its qualities. And were Chunam, applied to such lands, in a state of pulverization, it would act as a powerful agent, in quickening inert matter, promote the decomposition of decayed vegetables, with which much of the soils of this country abound, and render the lands much more productive.

In the Southern Mahratta country around *Dharwar*, the lands are divided into *Musub* (red) soil, and *Regur* (black) soil: the former receives all the putrescent manure, the latter, seldom or never gets any dung. Much of the *Regur* lands are lying waste, and overrun with that pernicious weed *Huryalee*, indigenous to the soil; and requires great expence and labour to extirpate, upon reclaiming the lands. After such lands are reduced to culture, by the process of fallowing, Chunam, if procurable, might be advantageously applied as a Chemical agent, to act upon the dormant matter, decompose the decayed vegetables, and increase the productive powers of all such lands.

The writer of this article, is at a loss for want of local knowledge, and a stranger to many of the practices which obtain in India: his acqaintance, however, with the general principles of Agriculture, as practised in the most improved districts of Great Britain, when compared with what obtains here, convinces him, that the productive powers of the soil in this country, is, from imperfect culture, far below mediocrity.

The prejudices of the natives have often been urged, as a *barrier* to all innovation from established practices. The natives of most countries are slow in adopting new plans, having only a probable or ultimate profit in view: but the natives of this country are sufficiently alive to their own interest; and will adopt with ardour any plan having a direct view of increasing their income.

Instead, therefore, of torturing invention in schemes of *tenures*, and settlements but imperfectly understood; and assuming a state of improvement, that neither has, nor can have taken place, it might be of public utility to institute improvements, the result of which would fertilize the soil; and there is little doubt of the co-operation of the natives, if they are allowed to participate in the profits.

When it is considered what indisatigable labour the inhabitants of this country bestow upon the culture of the *Cocoa-nut* tree, beyond the inhabitants of almost any other having converted it into a valuable article of commerce, little doubt remains of their perseverance and industry. In the West Indies, the Cocoa-nut tree grows almost spontaneously, and yet it is rarely applied to any purposes of utility. This was so obvious to the patriotic Colonel Walker, who was long resident in India, that he addressed a communication to the President of the Board of Agriculture in Britain, in 1814, suggesting how the Cocoa-nut tree might be rendered an article of great utility, by adopting the practices of the East, into the West India Islands. If *Chunam*, were applied to lands in this country, as a fertilizer of the soil, except where irrigation is practiced, there can be little doubt of its success.

I am,
Sir,
Your's obediently,
AGRICOLA.

BOMBAY,
DECR. 2, 1822.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London 6 month sight—1 | 10¾ per 1 | 11 per Rupee.
Calcutta 30 days do.—102 per 100 Sicca.
Madras ditto—99 per 100 Madras.
Surat 8, ditto—98 per 100 Surat.
Spanish Dollars,—223 Rs. per 100 ditto.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 4TH DECEMBER 1822.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, on the 27th ultimo, of the Free Trader, Waterloo, Captain G. P. C. Living, from London the 15th July.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Canning, Miss Clarke, Miss M. Clarke, Miss Bucke, Miss Hill, Mr. Milward and Mr. Bradley, Assis. Surgeons; Mr. Armstrong H. C. M. Mr. Graham and Mr. Rickets, Writers; Mr. Warden, Cadet Art. and Mr. Hullock, Free Mariner.

The Phœnix, Captain Weyton, had sailed about a week prior to the Waterloo, and is supposed to have on board several Post Office packets of Letters, and our newspapers. The few Journals which have reached us by the last mentioned Ship only extend to the 8th of July.

The accounts from Greece, contained in them, particularly those which relate to the once flourishing Island of Scio, are of the most painful and afflicting description. In our subsequent columns will be found copy of a letter from Leghorn, by a Greek House to one of their connexions in London, which none of our readers can peruse, we are persuaded, with apathetic indifference. He who can read, without horror and indignation, the following statement, extracted from the letter in question, may be a fit subject for the Grand Seignior, but is an unworthy inhabitant of any state where the principles of freedom are understood, or the slightest traces of it enjoyed; "All the "Women were sent into slavery; the "men and male children (above 12 "years of age) were massacred; the "children of the tenderest age and the "most beautiful among the women "were sent on board the Ships with "great pomp and solemnity, under a "salute of guns."

Atrocities such as these cannot fail to call forth that degree of sympathy, and excite that interest, which Englishmen ought always to feel on behalf of men bravely struggling in the the cause of freedom.

Such, however, is the appalling situation in which these unhappy Islanders have been placed; and such, it is but too probable, if no shield be interposed to protect them from Turkish barbarity, will be the fate of a large portion of the present Inhabitants of Greece.

His Majesty does not, we understand, visit Scotland this year. The cause generally assigned for the relinquishment of the royal visit, is the precarious state of his Majesty's health.

The accounts, from our ill fated sister Country are more and more alarming.

The following observations on the subject are from the Dublin Evening Post of the 2d of July.

"It is no longer mere *distress*—it is not the "destitution of one parish or district. *Famine* "has come upon the country, with its constant "attendant, pestilence. It is not a solitary in-"dividual or two that has perished of want—it "is not a heart-broken family that is dying of "starvation. The population of near one-fourth "of the island are in the jaws of destruction. "The blood runs cold when we read of the mas-"sacre of the people of Scio—hundreds of lives "sacrificed to the vindictive barbarity of the

"Turks; but at home, within eighty or ninety "miles of the metropolis, hundreds of creatures "perishing by a much more lingering and cruel "death. War, with all its attendant horrors, is "mercy, is paradise, to the condition of Clare, "Kerry, Cork, Galway, Mayo, and Sligo. "Deaths are multiplying in a most fearful ratio, "and a pestilence, under the name of typhus, "is extending its ravages from the north-west "extremity of Connaught to Youghal bay."

Mr. Edward West, (now Sir E. W.) was introduced to His Majesty on the 5th of July, by Mr. Wynn, President of the Board of Control, on being appointed Recorder of Bombay, upon which occasion His Majesty was pleased to confer on him the honour of Kinghthood.

Private letters state that the idea of creating a Supreme Court at Bombay, is not altogether abandoned.

AMATEUR THEATRE.

We are happy to learn that his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with that kind consideration for the distresses of others, and for which he is so deservedly admired, has desired, and purposes patronizing, a Play for the *Benefit of the distressed Irish*; on which occasion the whole of the Amateur Corps dramatique have volunteered their services.

Bombay Courier.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. Surgeon Orton, 1st Bat. 6th Regt
Lieut. Wm. A. Tate, Engineers.
Asst. Surg. Thos. Bradley.
Asst. Surg. Edward Milward.
Cadet Richard Warden, Artillery.
Asst Surg. A. Young, 2d Bat. Grenad.
Lieut. Henry John Parkinson, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.
Asst. Surg. Patch, B. E. Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Jas. Barton, Artillery.
Lieut. M. C. Decluzeau, Artillery.
Ensign Faucett, 2d | 9th Regt.
Asst. Surg A. Young, M. D. 2d Bat. 1st Regt.
Ensign J. Hallett, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.
Lieut Clark.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 27, Ship Waterloo, (Free Trader) G. C. P. Living, from London 15th July.

29. French Ship Le Henry, Commander Plasseard, from Bordeaux.

Do. Ship Edmonstone, J. F. Brewer, from Mauritius 25th Oct.

30. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Bancoot.

Do. Ship Reliance, M. S. Pike, from Madras.

PASSENGERS.

Per Waterloo,—Mrs. Canning, Miss Clarke.
Miss M. Clarke.
Miss Bucke.
Miss Hill.
Asst. Surgeon Mr. Millwood,—Mr. Bradley,—Mr Armstrong. H. C. Marine.
Writers Mr. Graham,—Mr. Rickets.
Cadet Mr. Warden, Mr. Hollock,—Free Mariner.
Per French Ship Le Henry,—Capt. R. Morgan, Miss S. Morgan,—Mr. Furlong,—Lieut. Skinner, H. M. 16th Regt.—Col. Colley H. M. 16 Regt.
Per Reliance.—W. Shiffield,—Lieut. O. Neal, H. M. 89th Regt,—Lieut. M. Neal 25th Regt. N. I. Ensign Moore, H. M. 69th Regt.—M. Messard,—Mrs. Seaton,—Miss Vaughan.

DEPARTURES. Nov. 27, French Ship Virginie, Louis Monnier de Marseille, to Mauritius.

28. Ship Bombay Merchant, John Hill to Persian Gulph.

30, Ship Glenelg, H, R, Weddell, to Bassadore.

Dec. 1. Ship Cumbrian, John Clarkson, to London

Do, Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwine, to Bassadore

PASSENGERS.

By Bombay Merchant.—Capt, Sollieux, Capt, Hunter, H, C. I. N, Cavalry.
By Cumbrian,—Mrs. Woodhouse,
Mrs. Shubrick,
Mrs. Imlack,
Mr, Ravenshaw.
Mr. E, E, Elliott,
Lt, Agar,
Mr, Rowlins.
Miss Anderson,
Miss Price,
Master Woodhouse,
" Shubrick,
" Shubrick,
" Imlack,
" Imlack,
" Grant,
Lieut, Robeson, 4th Dragoons,

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Barkworth, for London.
Upton Castle, for do.
Brig Eliza, for Malabar.
Arab.—Ship Fullock, for Mocha and Judda.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Oct. 30, Brig Dolphin, Capt. G. East, from Madras the 15th October.

31, Portuguese ship Lord Wellington Capt. J. Moreira, under jury mast, from Lisbon 28th March, and Rio de Janiero 18th July

The ships Victory and Jane, put back in distress, the former on the 31st ultimo, and the latter on the 1st instant.

Nov. 2, Ship Lady Raffles, James Coxwell, from London 14th May, and Madras 5th October. Passengers from England.—Mrs. McCombe, Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs. Evan Law, Miss McCombe, Miss Hayes, Miss Hungerford, Miss Bristow, Col. Sir Samford Whittingham, Quarter Master General, Mr. E, J. Yeaman, M. D Assistant Surgeon, Mr. James Ronald, ditto—from Madras Three Miss Boths, John Gordon Deads, Esq. Civil Service, Captain Lane. H. M. 24th Foot, Mons. Soliere, Professor Rasch, Mr. Kingsford, Purser of the H. C. ship Astell.

Nov 4. Ship East Indian, Peter Roy, from Rangoon 16th October. Ship Aurora, S. Horton, from Madras 5th ditto.

Nov. 5 Portuguese ship Camoens, D, J, de Roza, put back; dismasted in the late gale.

Nov. 6 Ship Francis Warden, W, Webster, from Rangoon 18th Oct, Ship Venus, Geo, Dawson, from Madras 7th October, Point Pedro, and Vizagapatam 16th Oct.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 4, Ship Catherine, G, Wallace, for the Isle of France.

Nov 5 Ship Bombay, H, Humphreys, for Bombay,

Vessels gone to sea, Oct. 30. Asia.

Nov. 3, Grand Navigateur.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Horbour, Nov, 5, H, C, ship Astell.

At Kedgeree, Camoens,

At the New Anchorage, H, C, ships Prince Regent. Asia, Dorsetshire, and Warren Hastings.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult. the Lady of the Rev. T. Robinson, Poonah, of a Son.

At Poona, on the 28th November, the Lady of Ensign and Adjutant MacCarthy, of a Daughter.

On the 21st instant at Chowke near Malwan, the Lady of Captain Gray, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

DEATH.

Aged 30 years: at 11 o'Clock on the morning of the 30th November, Christiana, the wife of Mr. T. Boyce, of the Mathematics School, leaving a husband, in the wane of life, bereft of every prospect of future comfort, to deplore the distressing loss, of a most correct, and cheerful companian, who possessed a highly honourable and benevolent mind, and was, withal, a most pious and humane Christian.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th October, at the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. George Pyne, to Miss Jaccila Picachy.

On Saturday last, the 2nd November, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend John Hawtayne, Lieutenant William Bignell, Interpreter and Quarter-Master 1st Bat. 8th Regiment N. I. to Miss Georgiana Watts.

On Monday, the 4th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. J. Parson, Mr. William Black. to Miss Roza Maria Leandro. In the afternoon, at the Boitacona Portuguese Church, the same Ceremony was performed by the Revd. Fr. Joaquim De Vergina Maria.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th October, Mrs. William Oxborough, of a Daughter.

On the 2d November, Mrs. G. M. Anderson, of a Daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on Sunday the 27th October, at the residence of the Rev, W, Palmer, the wife of the Rev, J, Irving, A. B, Honourable Company's Chaplain at Agra, of a Daughter,

DEATHS.

On the evening of the 30th October, at the house of Messrs. Taylor and Co., David Brodie, Esq. aged 35 years, a Member of the above Firm, and formerly Clerk to the Calcutta Exchange Committee; previously to his arrival in this country, an Insurance Broker in London and originally from Dysart in Fifeshire, of which place he was a Native. He had for some time lingered in a frail state of health, and the afflicting news of his Father's death which was brought by the *Fort William*, probably hastened his dissolution.

On Monday morning the 4th November, Mrs. Keith, widow of the late Revd. James Keith, She survived her Husband only twenty-seven days.

On Tuesday, the 5th November, Mr. John Wiseman, aged 28 years.

On Tuesday, the 5th Inst. by a sudden and fatal attack of palsy, Philip Leal, Esq. aged sixty nine years, eleven months and twenty-five days, leaving a disconsolate Wife, and sorrowing family of Children, Grand Children, and more distant relatives, to bewail the severe stroke which has deprived them at once of a Husband, Father, and Friend.

On the 6th of November, John Foster, Esq. late of the Firm of Messrs. Carnegy and Foster of Malacca, aged 39 years.

At Barrackpore on the 3rd November, Assistant Surgeon, Charles Bollamy of the 2d Batt, 11th Regt. N. I.

Madras.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday morning, the 19th instant, at Poodooputnam the Lady of Edward Smalley, Esq. of a Son.

On the 15th instant, at St, Thomas Mount, the Lady of Major Hankins, of the 22d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Tellicherry, on Friday the 1st instant, the Lady of William Mason, Esq, of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Ryepoor, on the 27th October, Catherine Flora, Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Vans Agnew, aged one year and eight months.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*.....	19 4 *a* 19 8
Non-Remittable, *ditto*.....	13 10 *a* 14 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	5 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 ———

BANK SHARES — Premium 45 *a* 48 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.	Calcutta.	Sell
s d s d		s d s d
2 a 2½	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee	2 a 2 ½

Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees 92
Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Bills on Court of Directors, 9 Months' date 23 *a* 25 per Cent. *Premium*
Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 21 8 *a* 23 0 per Cent. *ditto.*

Four Arrivals from Europe and one from America, have occurred in the course of the two preceding days. The Report of Saturday, announced the French Ship Le Bordelais, A. Gallais from Bourdeaux the 18th of June; and an Extra Report issued yesterday, notified the arrival of the H. C. Ships Marchioness of Ely, Captain Brook Kay, and Winchelsea, Captain W. Adamson, both from London, the former the 19th and latter the 16th of June; the French Ship La Seine, J. Houssart, from Havre de Grace the 19th of May, and the Cape the 6th September; and lastly the American Brig Danube, G. Winslow, from Boston the 12th July.

List of passengers per H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely *Captain Brook Kay, from London 19th June.*

Mrs, Persse, Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Smalpage, Mrs. Enderby, Mrs. Neyland. Mrs. Helton, Mrs. Crossly, Miss Raw, Miss Game, Miss Neyland, Master Hilton.

Sir H. Darell, Bart. Civil Service; Charles Parks, Esq. Ditto.

Mr. Biddulph, Cadet.

Colonel F. Newbery, Major W. Persse, Captains J. Luard, J. Enderbey and G. M. Greville; Lieutenants Wm. Harris. Wm. Sperling, J. Crossly, J. Hilton, J. Armstrong, A. C. Low, R. Douglas, of H. M. 44th Foot.

Cornets C. F. Havelock, and C. R. Collins; Mr. D. Pratte, Quarter-Master; Mr. G. Neyland, Pay-Master, H. M. 44th Foot.

Mr. Neville, Pay Master, 11th Dragoons; Mr. J. Robinson, Surgeon, Mr. D. Murray Assistant ditto, Mr. J. Blood Riding-Master, H. M. 44th Foot. 208 Men. Rank and File, 32 Women, 26 Children.

Bengal Hurkaru November 11.

Madras.

November 13, 1822.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 10d. per. } nominal.
Madras Rupee
at 90 day's sight 1s. 11d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 2s. per do.
On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupee per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper.—Unremittable 16 per cent. Premium
Remittable 21 " "

English News.

CRIMINAL LAW.—PRISONS. EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Sanguinary laws have a tendency to render men cruel, either by fear, by imitation, or by revenge. But laws dictated by mildness humanise the manners of a nation, and the spirit of the Government.

Lentham.

Ignominy is universally acknowledged to be a worse punishment than death; not that it operates more than the fear of death in preventing crimes: on the contrary, like the indiscriminate punishment of death, it not only confounds and levels all crimes, but by increasing the disproportion between crimes and punishments, it creates a hatred of all law and government; and thus disposes to the perpetration of every crime. But the human mind seldom arrives at truth upon any subject, till it has first reached the extremity of error. The virtues are all parts of a system. Whatever is humane is wise—whatever is wise is just—and whatever is wise, just, and humane, will be found to be the interests of States, whether criminals or foreign enemies are the objects of their legislation.

Philadelphia Franklinian Society, 1785.

With such an increased population, such an overwhelming public debt, and so many fetters on the freedom of commerce, and upon civil liberty—the parent of all that is good in society—it is impossible that criminal law, police, and prison regulations, shall not become matters of more earnest and general consideration. But while difficulties, almost insurmountable, command, and will continue to insure attention, it is of great consequence that sound opinions only should be promulgated to the public. We allude here, of course, to works of authority. It is of little moment, comparatively, what is sent forth by those publications which are known to proceed on no principle but that of gratifying personal malice, or political animosity. These are rendered innocuous, exactly in proportion as they become known. The remarks which we are now to offer have been suggested by two articles recently published in a work of a very different description—the Edinburgh Review—which we never have mentioned, and never can, but with praise and admiration. Yet if, after teaching the age how to think, it permits any of its contributors to indulge his humour at the expense of humanity, it is time for the age to shew that it has imbibed some portion of the independent spirit of its ablest teacher. The articles we object to—in part only—are those on "State of Prisons," and "Prisons," in the 70th and 72d numbers of the Review; and as the author is free enough in his treatment of others, and sturdy enough to bear any censure that we can inflict upon him, we shall offer no apology. The public will decide betwixt us as to who is in the right.

Our author, then, lays it down broadly, that a "jail should be a place of punishment, from which men *recoil with horror*,"—that upon the new system prisons are in danger of "becoming more eligible than the home of a culprit;"—that the felon who has left, perhaps, a scolding wife, a battered cottage, and six starving children, can have no disposition to escape from them;"—"that prisons should be made *unhappy by lawful inactments*,"—without which they will be "*a mere invitation to the lower classes to wade through felony and larceny to better accomodations than they can procure at home*;"—that the first object should be, not the reformation of the prisoners, but of the public, through the warning afforded by *their discomfort and discontent in jail*;—that a prison should be a place of *sorrow and wailing, terror and detriment*—that there should be in it no cheerful assemblage of workmen, *no sharing of profits*, no indulgence as to diet—nothing but treading, pulling, pushing, instead of reading and writing; no work but what is tedious, unusual, monotonous, irksome, and as dull as possible; nothing but coarse food, a dress of shame, hard, incessant, eternal labour,"—"and every thing to *render prisons terrible*." "*The real and only test, in short, of a good prison system, is the diminution of offences* by the terror of the punishment."

We are almost certain that the author did not seriously mean to inculcate such opinions; but their effect on the public must be the same, whatever were his intentions; and as they unfortunately chime in with the wishes and feelings of a great body of Magistrates in the country, who vainly imagine that every thing is to be accomplished, rather by authority and punishment, than by prevention and example, it is the more necessary to subject these pernicious doctrines to the test of reason and experience. It would be lamentable, indeed, if we should now, in the nineteenth century, after genius, benevolence, and wisdom, had struggled for at least two hundred years with ignorance, passion, and prejudice, be under the necessity of recurring to demembration, the rack, the stake, and all the other horrid and loathsome species of torture. The principle which pervaded many of the older laws of Europe and Asia was, that crime was to be repressed only by *intimidation*; and lately, if we can yet speak of the practice as *past*, our legislators enacted laws, and our judges administered them, upon the same principle. So recently as 30th May 1810, Lord Ellenborough was not ashamed to maintain in his place, in the House of Lords, that "the *security* of every poor cottager who goes out to his daily labour *depends on the severity of the law, which inflicts the penalty of death for stealing five shillings in a dwelling-house*, there being no person within;" and we are afraid the bench is not yet purged of such opinions. But if there be any soundness in them, why not visit every offence with the penalty of death? If criminality is to be eradicated by terror, why not hang men up by the ribs on iron-hooks till life be writhed out in all the agonies of torture? And as the best of men have failings—not to say vices—why not pass sentence of death upon all, that all may feel themselves placed upon their *good behaviour at the peril of their lives*? We should then, no doubt, hold life at the discretion of the judge? but what of that? If dread of the law ensure obedience;—if terror prevent crime, it is weakness and folly to stop short of the gaol. Let us reach perfection in conduct, by at once carriyng this system of terror to its acme! If the doctrines be true, all else is paltering; and a man of nerve like the late Lord Ellenborough, who had no objection to a vigour even beyond the law, presented us with the *beau ideal* of a judge.

But fortunately for our species, the doctrine, that severity of punishment represses crime, is not a true one. It is an outrage upon all the better feelings of humanity; and the theory built upon the moral principles of our nature has been confirmed by experience. We admit that there is a natural tendency to pass severe laws. The *fear* of being injured is one motive; indignation against guilt is another. The love of excitement operates in the same manner. But, above all other motives, the love of power makes men fond of severe laws, though it may not be intended to enforce them; while indolence, rashness, and bad passions lead to their abuse. Severe laws being thus desired from so many motives, good, bad, and indifferent, it is no proof of their expediency that they exist. Their tendency, wherever they have existed, has been to brutalize, harden, and degrade mankind,—to make them at once cowardly perjured, and cruel,—to produce hatred of the laws, and a disposition to defeat them. Montesquieu tells us, that in Japan almost all crimes were punished with death; the object being not so much to correct the delinquent as *to vindicate the authority of the Prince*. The consequence was, that the minds of the people became wild and untractable; that they contemned death, ripped open the bellies of each other for the least fancy; and that, so far from being mended or deterred, they were hardened by the continual prospect of punishment. In Egypt, where perjury and murder only were punished with death,

offences were fewer that in neighbouring states, where the laws were more bloody. In Athens, crimes were more numerous under the laws of the sanguinary DRACO, than under the milder laws of SOLON. The same result was exhibited at Rome after the abolition of capital punishments. They were renewed under the Emperors, after which Rome declined and fell. In China, it is a standing observation, that in proportion as the punishment of criminals is increased, the empire approaches to a new revolution. In France and in Russia, while robbery was punished with death, every robbery was accompanied with murder; but since the law has been meliorated, murder has in a great measure ceased. In Russia, in particular, mildness in the law has been followed by a greater degree of civilization and security. In Tuscany, crime was abated, and the state of society mightily improved, by the abolition of torture and capital punishments. The benefit of mild laws has been long experienced in Holland; and in various states of America the transition from severer to milder laws has been followed by the diminution of crimes and many other advantages. The same gratifying experience was realized by Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH in India. In Ireland, on the contrary, we have had a large experience of the baneful effects of a sanguinary code—an oppressive system. Severity has been carried farther in no country having the name of civilized; but in no country is life held so cheap, law so much disregarded, or crime so prevalent. History, in short, is full of evidence that severe laws cannot be steadily enforced; that they lead to inequality, oppression, and tyranny, on the part of rulers; hatred of all rule, cunning, cruelty, and every sort of debasement and wickedness on the part of the people. To break the rod which paralyses them, laws must be wise and moderate. Legislators who wish to inspire humanity must set the example. As BENTHAM has well observed, they must shew the utmost respect not only for the life of man, but for every circumstance which influences his sensibility. As they can judge only as limited beings, they must cease to punish as if they were omniscient and infallible. Nothing but imperious necessity should ever induce them to inflict a punishment which, from its nature, will admit of no reparation.

In declaring these important truths, the voice of history is supported by the benevolent wisdom of talent and genius. We had marked numerous passages corroborative of these mild, but sound opinions, in the writings of ERASMUS, BACON, COKE, LOCKE, PENN, SPELMAN, BURGH, MONTESQUIEU, Dr JOHNSON, BECCARIA, BLACKSTONE, FRANKLIN, GOLDSMITH, PASTORET, MERCIER, BRADFORD, EDEN, WAKEFIELD, Judge WILSON, BENTHAM, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, Sir WILLIAM GRANT, COLQUHOUN, Dr FORDE, and other authorities; but they grew so much upon us, that we found it impossible, however anxious to strengthen our hands with the public, to quote them, or to do more than refer to their writings. There are two other names, however, Sir THOMAS MORE and DAVID HUME, that we cannot mention without quoting. The former makes *a lawyer of the year* 1820 run out *in high commendation of the severe execution of justice upon thieves*, who, as he said, were then *hanged so fast* that there were sometimes *twenty upon one gibbet*; and upon that, he said, *he could not wonder enough how it came to pass, that since so few escaped*, there were yet *so many thieves left who were still robbing in all places*. Upon this, I, who took the boldness to speak before the Cardinal, said, there was no reason to wonder about the matter, since *his way* of punishing thieves was *neither just in itself, nor good for the public*; for, *as the severity was too great*, so the remedy was not effectual; simple theft not being so great a crime [redacted] cost a man his life; *no punis[redacted]ie able to restrain men [redacted] no other way of livelihood*. There are dreadful punishments enacted against thieves, *but it were much better to make such good provisions, by which every man might be put in a method how, to live* and so be preserved from the fatal necessity of stealing, and of dying for it. Sir THOMAS then proceeds to expound his views of punishment and discipline, which, in their spirit, at least, accord with the best notions and improvements of the present day. Sir EDWARD COKE, whom EDEN accuses, we believe justly, "of retaining through life a hard, unpitying nature—a brutal insolence, which is so often produced in narrow minds by undeserved or unexpected prosperity,"—even this Sir EDWARD COKE, who is not singular among judges for the qualities of his heart, tells us, that, in his days, it had been "found by woeful experience that *it is not frequent and often punishment that doth prevent like offences*;"—and after allowing that "those offences are *often committed* that are often punished," he laments (we do not say hypocritically) "the case of so many Christian men and women strangled on that cursed tree of the gallows; insomuch as, if in a large field, a man might see together all the Christians that, *but in one year throughout England*, come to that untimely and ignominious death, if there were any spark of grace, or charity in him, it would make his heart to bleed for pity and compassion." But we meant to quote next from a better and abler man. "Harrison (says Mr. HUME,) asserts, that 72,000 criminals *were executed during this reign* (of HENRY VIII.) *for theft and robbery*, which would amount to *nearly two thousand a-year*. He adds, that in the latter end of ELIZABETH's reign, there were not punished capitally 400 a-year; it appears that at present there are not, in all England, fifty executed at present for these crimes. If these facts be just, there has been a great improvement in morals since the reign of HENRY VIII. And *this improvement has been chiefly owing to the increase of industry and of the arts, which have given* maintenance, *and, what is of almost equal importance*, occupation *to the lower orders*."

These quotations have been made chiefly for the purpose of shewing, that the doctrines of modern philanthropists—of the improvers of prison discipline in the year 1822, are not new, but that they are consistent with, and little else than a development of what was poured out in 1520 from the generous heart of Sir THOMAS MORE,—admitted, in a great measure, by the lawyer Sir EDWARD COKE—and deduced, as a principle from historical evidence, by the cool and sagacious HUME. What is stated by the whole goes to this, that although severity does not lessen crimes, the putting of the people on a method how to live, and giving them occupation and maintenance, does. And it seems strange that any intelligent and reflecting mind should find it possible to hold any other opinion. Had severe laws been calculated to do away offences, no criminality would have remained in England; for her laws, which were all intended to be enforced, and which *have been executed*, still *threatened death oftener*, and, therefore, ought *to carry terror farther*, than those of any other country in the world.

The capital and fundamental error of legislators and judges like Lord ELLENBOROUGH—a race by far too numerous in this country—is, in holding that the great body of mankind are to be restrained only by terror. We do not mean to say, in a theological sense, that all men are good, or that any man is perfect; but, in a moral and political sense, we, do affirm that the great body of the people are honest, quiet, orderly; that the kind and social dispositions greatly preponderate; and that the primary moral distinctions operate more uniformly among them than the upper classes. Had it been otherwise, we could have had no laws; the union which is requisite in making them could never have taken place had not the great majority been well disposed; and although laws had been attempted, society could not have been kept together without those great and irradicable moral principles, which live and operate in the hearts of all. Most of the vices in society are a proof of the prevalence of virtue. What would hypocrisy avail, were it not that sincerity was the great characteristic of our nature? And of what value could be the profession of a thief or robber, if the rights of property were not generally respected? The virtues which prop up society, and bind its members together, form the rule—vices and crimes the exception. Most men are honest, sincere, social, and proud of doing well; ashamed of doing ill, and fond of the good opinion of others. Happiness, the pursuit of all, is generally found in what is beneficial to the individual himself, as well as to society; and it is remarkable that we can hardly pursue intellectual happiness—which consists in the exercise of our mental faculties—without acquiring a greater command over our sensitive nature—which is most apt to mislead us—and perceiving that our moral feelings are most securely gratified in doing what is consistent with our civil interests. In some minds also, religious feeling co-operates with the moral; and both feelings are generally found most active among the lower classes. This arises partly from their seeing every thing in a simpler light than those above them. The complexity of circumstances is not so great in their eyes; and, fortunately for themselves, they do not speculate so much about what is expedient rather than what is right—they play fewer games of battledoor, and shuttlecock with principle. Nothing can be so disgusting, therefore, as to hear persons—elevated by accident or servility above some of their fellows—talking of those who carry the stamp of Divinity in their fronts, and who have a moral law written by Deity in their hearts—as if they were to be entirely formed, moulded, and governed by some crude notions of their own, when embodied in the shape of a legislative enactment; while the experience of all ages has shewn, that human laws have often done more harm than good. This, at least, is undeniably the case with all laws of a severe character. Authority of every description originated in the parental; and that was founded on benevolence. Protection and kindness on the one side, generated attachment and respect on the other. And to this day, if we desire to have laws obeyed and respected, they must be framed, not in a spirit of hate and revenge, but of kindness and moderation. They must outrage no moral feeling; but, on the contrary, must be so conceived as to be responded to by that sense of justice which is in every bosom; and they must, after all, be administered in a spirit of lenity and mercy. Justice, moderation, kindness, may not soften and reclaim all the bad; but they will keep the minds of the great mass of society in such a state of amity with the laws, that fewer will be disposed to become bad, or to commit any sort of crimes or excesses. And this is a point of infinitely greater consequence than *intimidation*. Severe denunciations, and arbitrary executions, have a decided tendency to convert all those who should obey and respect the laws into enemies; and when hatred springs up secretly in every heart, the weak and cautious will think of subverting the laws by artful devices, while the bold will acquire a sort of heroism in evil.

These are the infallible results of a system of *terror*, whether practised in or out of our jails. The evidence of the keeper of Gloucester jail is quoted by the Reviewer in support of his own doctrine; but the jailor swears expressly that corporal punishment "would *harden* more than any thing else;"—and surely monotonous, gloomy, irksome, severe, incessant, eternal labour, with coarse and spare diet, would be infinitely more hardening than corpo-

ta. punishment. Such discipline would amount to torture, and be worse than death. Within our jails it would render criminals fatuous, frantic, or desperate; and without, it would render them more cunning, more fierce, and more determined enemies of the laws and of society. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that criminals are not men. They have their sympathies and antipathies—their hopes, desires and fears;—they love and hate, and feel indignant or grateful, as well as others; and justice and kindness have more influence over them, both in and out of jails, and will do more in the way, both of restraint and reformation, than severity and terror. We are not for converting jails into palaces. We would keep felons in perfect seclusion during the night, and treat them with plain clothing, coarse fare, and hard labour during the day; but it would also be necessary to relax something, and give some trifling indulgence, according to the degrees of good conduct. An oppressed people never were industrious; and if criminals are to labour, motives which operate on others must be presented to them. They should be allowed some portion of their earnings at the time; and in every case, another portion on leaving the jail; for if thrown out upon society without a penny at their disposal, they will almost necessarily plunder to ward off the invincible calls of nature. The most philanthropic of the prison discipline society do not ask that jails should be rendered more desirable than we have stated; and it is an utter absurdity to talk of the poor committing crimes for the purpose of getting into such jails. Liberty is inestimably dear to the poorest cottager, and not less so to the dainty thief. Neither would deliberately do that which would deprive them of locomotion, and place the regulation of their clothing, diet, labour, and the privilege of seeing their friends, at the disposal of a judge, a bench of magistrates, or a jailor. Before such an alternative could be preferred by any number of the very poorest classes, a country must be in such a disorganized and wretched state, that no laws would be sufficient for either binding or punishing them. We should, in a word, either have, or be on the very eve of having, a dissolution of all society.—What has been disclosed respecting Ilchester jail—held out and believed to be one of the best regulated in the kingdom—may satisfy us that our prisons are not likely to become tempting places of abode; for, with the exception of those whom he seduced to minister to his lust, or his tyranny, the most wretched criminal in Europe would not choose to place himself under such a man as WILLIAM BRIDLE. We doubt much indeed if he would, under any circumstances, voluntarily submit himself to the fate of being compelled to sleep, work, dress, eat, drink, walk, speak and even look, at such times, and in such a manner, as might please a visiting magistrate or a jailor.

The true way of repressing crimes is to do away the prospect of advantage from committing them, but which never can be done until punishments are so just and moderate that society will readily assist in detecting them. If a thief were immediately cooped up in jail,—deprived of those means of irregular and vicious enjoyment which he expected—and compelled, either to restore the property stolen, or the value of it, out of wages earned by himself in prison—we should have few thefts. Other crimes might be repressed in a similar manner; and restitution or compensation should be made a principle of our law wherever it is possible to enforce the one or the other. As we punish for the public, why should not the State defray all the expense of trial, jails, &c. while the injured party should, from the labour of the criminal, obtain reparation? But detection will never speedily follow crime, until police be cleared of all suspicion of being made subservient to party or factious political purposes. Like the laws, it must be kept in good odour with the people; and if this were the case,—if means were taken to educate and employ all,—if punishments were just and moderate,—and if magistrates were vigilant, impartial, and kind, rather than harsh and overbearing,—there would be little crime in any country.

The Scotsman,—May 11.

CALEDONIAN MERCURY,—JUNE 17.

LONDON,—FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVE HEAT.—It is a singular and perhaps an unprecedented fact, that within the last week not less than eleven horses attached to the stage coaches between London and Cheltenham actually sunk beneath the extreme heat, and dropped lifeless on the road.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

At Liverpool, on Tuesday week, the thermometer stood at 84 in the shade; in the sun above 100.

On Monday week, the proprietor of the Examiner was liberated from Coldbath-fields prison, after suffering a year's confinement.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 28, 1822.

7th Regt. of Light Dragoons; Gent. Cadet Curtis to be Cornet, vice Lord Belfast, prom.—Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards; Ass.-Surg. F. Gilder to be Ass.-Surg. vice S. Gilder, who exchanges.—3 Regt. of Foot: Brevet Major H. Marlay: to be Major, vice Roberts, who retires; Lieut. H. F. Lockyer to be Capt. vice Marlay; Ensign G. R. Carnac to be Lieut. vice Lockyer; G. L. Christie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Carnac.—7th Ditto; Lieut. E. W. Bell to be Capt. vice Robison, who retires; Sec. Lieut. W. H. Wood to be Lieut. vice Rowley, prom. in the 92d Regt.—11th Ditto; Lieut. F. Corfield to be Lieut. vice J. O'Kelly, who exchanges.—29th Ditto; Lieut. J. C. Brown to be Lieut. vice A. Steele, who exchanges.—31st Ditto Ensign A. Grueber to be Lieut. vice Macarthy, dec.; A. L'Estrange, Gent. vice Grueber.—Rifle Brigade; J. Maister, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. vice Wood, prom. in the 7th Regt.—Staff; Lieut.-Colonel R. Torrens, of the 38th Regt. to be Dep.-Adj.-Gen. in the East Indies, vice Lieut.-Colonel Murray, who resigns: Major P. Stanhope, on the half pay of the 56th Regt. to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, vice Lieut.-Colonel Torrens.—Commissariat: Ass.-Comm. General W. Henderson to be Dep.-Comm. General.

Saturday last the 22d, his Majesty's Letters Patent were received at Dublin Castle, appointing the Right Hon. Lord John George De Lapoer Beresford, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, to be Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Primate of all Ireland; the Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Magee, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, to be Lord Archbishop of Dublin; and the very Rev. Archdeacon Bissett, First Chaplain to his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, to be Lord Bishop of Raphae.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 5. 1822.

1st. Regt. of Life Guards; Capt. G. Lord Bingham to be Capt. vice Gardiner, who exchanges.—13th Regt of Light Drags: Capt. J. Thornton to be Capt. vice Turner, who exchanges.—1st Regt. of Foot: Capt. M. Ford, to be Capt. vice Hulme, who exchanges.—7th Ditto: Brev. Major W. B. Hulme, to be Capt. vice Ford, who exchanges.—13th Ditto Lieut. H. Havelock to be Lieut. vice Jordan, who exchanges.—33d Ditto: Capt. J. Heazle to be Paymaster, vice Haldane, who exchanges.—54th Ditto: Lieut. G. Bromhead to be Capt. vice Readec.; Ensign P. Clarke to be Lieut. vice Bromhead; H. Wilson, Gent. to be Ens. vice Clarke.—55th Ditto; Brev. Lieut.-Col. Ralf. vice Hon. E. Cust, who exchanges.—33d Ditto; Lieut. J. Jordan, to be Lieut. vice Havelock, who exchanges.—

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 3, 1822.

Royal Regt. of Artillery: Sec. Captain, M. Louis to be Sec. Capt. vice Conroy, retired on half-pay; First Lieut. C. G. Ketl to be First Lieut. vice Robinson retired on half-pay; Sec. Capt. T. Grantham to be Sec. Capt. vice Pakenham, retired on half-pay

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

The alehouse licensing bill was read a third time and passed.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. WILBERFORCE addressed the house on the present state of the slave trade as conducted by foreign powers. He eulogised the Spanish cortes for passing a law declaring all who engaged in the traffic, felons, and contrasted it with the discreditable conduct of Portugal. He regretted that America and France would not acquiesce in the right of search. If France and America would be once prevailed upon cordially to join us in such a common measure, ultimate success must be certain: but at present it was most extraordinary to find the government of France reprobating this dreadful commerce, yet permitting her own subjects to embark largely and notoriously in it. It was not less extraordinary, that since the revolution in France. religion was said very much to have increased and flourished in that kingdom, but the prosperity of the slave trade had kept an equal pace with it; he (Mr. Wilberforce) very much distrusted the character of any religion whose advancement was co-equal and commensurate with a guilty and inhuman trade. The hon. gent. concluded by moving an address, which conjured his Majesty to endeavour by remonstrance to prevail on foreign powers effectually to abolish the traffic in slaves.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, while America or France hesitated to go forward in the same course with Great Britain, it was impossible that the governments of the Netherlands, of Portugal, and Spain, or their servants rather, should not be chilled in this cause. He hoped, however, for their ultimate acquiescence.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH made an eloquent speech, which we regret our limits will not permit us to give at length. Ministers, he admitted, were zealous in the cause, but in 1814 they had lost the most favourable opportunity which ever occurred. The tone of forbearance towards foreign powers now assumed by the minister for foreign affairs, he did not blame; but the house was not bound to adopt the same tone. (Cheers.) He would not speak respectfully of a breach of treaties and a violation of public faith—of declarations for the abolition of the slave trade on the principles of religion and humanity, followed by increased efforts to protect and promote that trade. Those who were guilty of such conduct stood convicted, in the face of the world, as enemies to every feeling of humanity, and every principle of probity.—(Cheers.) The only hope that remained was from appeals through that house to civilized men.—(Hear, hear.) Governments placed beyond the reach of human justice, must yet feel the deep execration of mankind.—(Cheers.) Portugal was consistent in her inhumanity. True it was that she sold her licence to commit robbery and murder beyond the Line; but this bargain she violated. She seemed destined now to bring disgrace on popular governments as she formerly made monarchy execrable.—(Cheers.) Against Spain and the United States he had nothing to say. In France, his noble friend the Duke de Broglie, had brought the subject before the legislature: he had represented to them the horrors of the *Rœdeur* [redacted] which would be transmi[redacted]ge to age. The[redacted]

the treaties of 1814 and 1815 anti-national. What! his noble friend was not a Frenchman because he was not a supporter of the slave trade? —Not a friend to his country because he would not have her flag cover robbery and murder? —Not a loyal subject because he was the advocate of humanity and justice? (Loud cheers.) Such was the respect of the French government for the faith of treaties. *In dextra fidesque.* They had bound up the Bourbons and legitimacy with the robberies and murders of the slave trade. Russia deserved the same animadversion. Russia had engaged at Vienna to exclude the colonial produce of nations who trafficked in slaves. But in 1820 the Russian tariff gave the monopoly of the sugar-market to Cuba and the Brazils—in other words gave a *premium* upon the slave trade. They gave their market exclusively to the accursed territories which swallowed such a deluge of African blood. Yet these were they who instituted a "Holy Alliance" for the support of the principles of Christianity. Instead of Christian duties, they practised breaches of faith, barbarity, cruelty, and murder. (Cheers.) There was no tribunal on earth which could at present call the Russian government to account; but it would be judged by the integrity of history, and pronounced infamous by the voice of mankind. He could not hope to produce much effect; but his feeble voice he would raise while he had life against the inhuman policy which protected a trafic in human blood. He cherished an ardent hope that ere long the strong feeling of mankind, the decisive sentiment of the civilized world, would for ever extinguish a trade so infamous. (Loud cheers.)

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Sir J. NEWPORT wished to call the attention of the house, and especially of his Majesty's ministers, to the extreme distress now suffered in Ireland. By communications made to him this day, he learnt that fifteen persons in one parish perished by famine.—(hear, hear) ;—that 28 persons were approaching to the same end; and that 120 persons were ill of a fever occasioned by the same cause.—(Hear, hear.) Under these appalling circumstances, he hoped the house would not separate, and that such statements would not go forth to the public, without an intimation of what ministers meants to do in order to arrest a calamity so dreadful. The accounts were terrific and alarming In a whole district, what could be collected of food was only sufficient for two days: and many had received extreme unction, and were prepared for death.

Mr. GOULBURN had received this day information confirmatory of all that the right hon. gentleman had stated, especially in the county of Galway. Ship biscuits had been sent, as possessing a greater degree of nutriment, and affording a greater facility for conveyance, than any other food. Another shipment had been ordered of the same food. The Lord Lieutenant had, by the vote of that house, received £100,000 for the employment of the poor. But where no employment could be given, the money was expended in relief.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD could support every part of the right hon. baronet's statement. He had received a letter from a clergyman whose exertions were above all praise. In the letter the clergyman said, "I received the donation, and I lost no time in proceeding to give out oatmeal. But there being no iron gate, my aged debility could not bear the eager press of the famished crowd, especially as it lasted for 14 hours. I got into a boat, and thence wrote tickets.—But such were their sufferings, that those who were strong enough buffetted the waves, and carried back the tickets in their mouths in order to relieve their families." (Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

The Lord CHANCELLOR again divided the house on the retrospective clause of the *marriage act amendment* bill, and was again defeated. The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

The Scotch Juries Bill went through a committee, retaining only the clause for allowing the prisoner the right of peremptory challenge. The judge still appoints the jury.

Mr. ABERCROMBY presented a petition from William Borthwick. The result of some warm discussion was, that Lord Londenderry consented to grant the production of papers.

CALAMITY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

In answer to a question from Mr. W. Smith,—Lord LONDONDERRY admitted having received information confirmatory of the massacre of the unfortunate hostages from Scio.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH would also take the opportunity of asking the noble Marquis, whether it was mentioned in any of the recent despatches he had received, that the markets of Smyrna and Constantinople were filled with amiable Greek ladies and children, offered to the caprices of barbarous Mahomedan voluptuaries? He asked whether ministers could afford the nation any account of the new slave trade, recently established in the east, for amiable and accomplished Christian females, by a government which was encouraged and supported by the administration of this free and enlightened country? (Hear.)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY believed that 80 or 90 individuals had recently been executed at Constantinople, but several of them were inhabitants of the Morea, and, as he was informed, not more than 10 or 12 of them hostages from Scio. Those persons could not be considered in any degree under the protection of the British government, or in such a situation as to require our interference upon the principle of protection. Upon the principle of good offices, Lord Strangford, much to his own honour and that of the government he represented—(hear,)—had frequently interposed.—That interposition had in general been favourably received; and there had once been reason to hope that the hostages from Scio were in perfect security. How far the determination of the Turkish government upon that point had been altered by subsequent information, he could not tell; for as to the hostages from Scio, he had not at present sufficient information.

MR. SAURINS LETTER TO LORD NORBURY.

Mr. BROUGHAM asked whether this letter was genuine or not?—Its nature involved the prerogative of the crown, the privileges of parliament, and the pure administration of justice.—

Mr. PEEL strongly deprecated bringing this subject forward; it was a private document, found in the streets, and ought to have been returned to it's owner. He would endeavour to ascertain the facts, and communicate them to the house.

SALT DUTIES.

Mr. CURWEN proposed that all duties payable on salt be repealed. (Hear, hear.)—A discussion took place, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's duty of 2s. per bushel carried on a division by 104 to 92.—Majority 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
JULY 13TH

TRADE TO THE EAST INDIES.

Mr. Forbes presented a petition from certain individuals interested in remittances from India, complaining of the injurious alteration in the rate of exchange with India and praying that all restrictions on the importation of sugar from India might be taken off.

Mr. Bernal was desirous that this important subject should undergo a full investigation and discussion.

Mr. Money condemned the existing monopoly affecting East Indian produce.

Mr. Bright contended that no country had greater freedom of trade than India, and insisted at some length on the evils which had resulted from the introduction of our manufactures into India.

Mr. Hume pledged himself to refute all the statements of the Hon. Member for Bristol.

The Petition was then brought up, and ordered to be printed.

LIVERPOOL MERCURY.
JULY 5TH.

THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, July 2.—The Marriage Act Amendment Bill was passed in the Lords by a majority of 23; and after a singular protest of the Lord Chancellor, wherein he declared the measure, as it stood, was neither more nor less than "a legal robbery, so help him God."

In the Commons, the Small Notes Bill was read a second time. Mr. James asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Bill would make bank-notes a legal tender after May, 1823. The reply was in the negative. Mr. James divided the House on the second reading, as he thought the Bill would sanction a return to everlasting payments in paper.

Mr. Hobhouse, after a nervous and well-aimed speech on the injustice, oppression, and unequal bearing of the Window and House Tax, moved three resolutions; the first, declaring it the duty of the House to repeal all taxes that could be taken off without detriment to the public interest; the second declared the Sinking Fund to be illusory and useless; and the third declared the Window Tax to be oppressive, and that it ought to be forthwith and immediately repealed.—He was ably supported by Mr. Maberly, Mr. Hume, and others; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the measure would destroy the Sinking Fund—demolish national faith, and so forth; and when the House divided, there were 59 for the motion, and 146 against it.

In consequence of a question from Mr. Curwen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was *his* intention that the whole of the Salt Duty should cease in 1824.

There was not a sufficient number of members in the Commons, on Wednesday, to constitute a House.

An English ship has been taken into Port Rico, and there condemned, for having traded with the South Americans, the trade being interdicted by Spain. This is one of the effects of the refusal of our Government to acknowledge the independence of those States, which would check a like occurrence on the part of Spain: another effect is, that the United States anticipate almost a monopoly of the South American trade, from having been the first nation to acknowledge the freedom of the new Republics.

The election at Lynn has terminated in favour of Colonel Walpole, brother to the now Earl of Oxford.

The Duke of Bedford, who has had a dangerous illness, we rejoice to say had much recovered on the 1st instant.

Stocks closed on Wednesday at the following prices: Red. Ann. 80⅛—Consols. shut—Ditto for Acct. 81⅛—Four per cents. 97¼-½—Ditto New, 98⅜—Exchequer Bills, 2s. premium.

On Wednesday se'nnight, a mercantile house in this town entered at the Custom-house, in *a single item*, a parcel of goods (principally woollens) to the value of £40,887 for exportation to Baltimore, in the ship Belvidera.

The salt annually consumed in the dairy for the produce of one cow is, on an average, 85lb.; the remission of duty on this quantity is 10s.

The price of gold has fallen to 77s. 6d. the ounce, being 4½d. below the mint price, a circumstance which has not taken place since the year 1797, and was of very rare occurrence previous to that period.

A memorial, signed by nearly all the Irish Noblemen and gentlemen of property now in London, stating their firm conviction that a commutation of tithes in Ireland might be effected with advantage to all interests, was presented, on Thursday se'nnight, to the Earl of Liverpool and Marquis of Londonderry. The memorial is signed by gentlemen of all political persuasions, without regard to party spirit; and on no occasion, perhaps, was there ever united so respectable a body for rank, character, and property.

According to an official return (to an order of the House of Commons) of the state of the population in four parishes in Sussex; the number of paupers exceeds more than half the whole population of these parishes.

A return to an order of the House of Commons gives the following account of the number of persons committed to the different prisons in England and Wales, for trial at the assizes and sessions held for the several counties, cities, towns, and liberties therein, from the years 1811 to the present time, inclusive.—In the year 1811, 5,337; 1812, 6,576; 1813, 7,161; 1814, 6,390; 1815, 7,818; 1816, 9,091: 1817, 13,932; 1818, 13,567; 1819, 14,254; 1820, 13,710; 1821, 13,115.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope assert that no rain has fallen in that colony for nearly two years.

Men now living have heard the late Lord Clive say, that with 30,000 men he could exact a sum from China sufficient to pay off the National Debt of the country.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

July 6th.

The Police of Paris has recently adopted a most arbitrary and contemptible system of searching and spying. Two persons, coming out of a bookseller's shop with some pamphlets, were seized by a person in coloured clothes, aided by a gend'arme, without any warrant or authority, dragged to the prefecture of the police, searched there, and dismissed, with the bare satisfaction of being told that the agent of the police suspected them of having prohibited engravings. The studies of respectable artists in sculpture and painting are also rummaged by the police for likenesses or emblems of Buonaparte and his government.

Madrid, June 19.—The melancholy events in Catalonia have caused to be laid the foundation of a federative system, which may lead to consequences of the highest political importance. The communes composing each district are to send deputies to the chief place of such district, there to arrange the means of rendering mutual assistance in case of emergency; and especially to organize moving columns, to be composed of volunteers from the local militia, armed, mounted, and maintained at the expense of the district. This great and salutary measure is already in several towns, and the organization is pursued with zeal throughout Catalonia.

The Spanish government has addressed to the other governments of Europe a note on the subject of the revolted American colonies; endeavouring to demonstrate the injustice of recognizing their independence; and announcing that it is the intention of the Spanish government *to open to all nations the commerce of South America.* Spain might as well talk of *permitting* a trade with the United States.

It appears that the Spanish Cortes are engaged in discussing a plan for the improvement of the revenue. The following part of it, the principle of which is no novelty in ancient Spanish finance, we apprehend will produce no great admiration among the commercialists of any country. It has been carried by 93 votes against 38:—"From the 1st July, 1822, to the 30th June, 1823, the importation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco of every kind, shall be on account of the nation, without any corporation or individual being allowed to engage in this trade, except with respect to cigars and snuff brought from the Havanna, which may be imported as heretofore, on payment of the duties."

Schaffhausen, June 13.—Fresh search is making to discover in Switzerland some Carbonari of the South of Italy, who, it is pretended, have taken refuge in our country.

Odessa, June 1.—It appears certain that the principalities of Walachia and Moldavia will not be evacuated, but that only the Asiatic troops will be sent beyond the Danube, and replaced by European troops. But this forms, perhaps, a clause in the convention concluded at Constantinople, under the mediation of the English and Austrian ambassadors. There is still a garrison of 5000 men a Bucharest. Our letters from Constantinople are of the 29th May. They continue to relate the greatest horrors, especially as to the sale of slaves. The children of Scio, under seven years of age, whom no one will purchase, are drowned. The extermination of the Greek nation appears to be determined upon.

The Greeks have armed their whole marine; they have now 200 veessels at sea, and there is some disquietude at Constantinople repecting the fleet of the Captain Pacha. A second fleet is equipping in the Dardanelles, and the Janissaries have made an offer to serve at sea, which has been accepted.

Vienna, June 19.—The intelligence of the check received by Chourschid Pacha. on the 27th of May, from Odysseus and Dyamanty, is confirmed. The Christians have resumed the assault of Tricala, and killed all the Mussulmans and Jews. The Albanians, discontented with the bad faith and treatment of Chourschid, have for the greater part adandoned him.

Notwithstanding the confident language of the articles from Vienna respecting peace, it appears that Vienna funds continue to fall.

South America.—New York papers to the 10th ult. have been received at Liverpool, by the *Florida*, Capt. Matlock. By the arrival of the *Young Brutus*, at Baltimore, in ten days from Languira, intelligence had been received that Morales had been defeated by Colonels Penango and Heras, and his troops cut to pieces, and himself had fled to the island or Oro. Bolivar had, by proclamation, invited the inhabitants of Quito, to submit to the Columbian forces. Every thing wears a favourable aspect in that neighbourhood. Intelligence from Peru, up to February, states that 4000 men, sent by Bolivar, had formed a junction with San Martin, with which he had landed at Pisco, which he captured, and subsequently routed the detachment of Canterac. In Paraguay, a considerable number of troops, were collecting to provide against internal disaffection, as the commercial policy of the protector was disapproved of by some; and they charge him with pursuing the Chinese systems.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres.—"Vaccination is becoming pretty general in the province of La Plata. The Lancasterian system has been established some time ago in Buenos Ayres, by a Mr. Thompson, and was followed by Monte Video; but the new relations of the Brazils have given rise to factions in that city whose animosity must tend to restore the province to its former political connexion with La Plata."

Guadaloupe.—Accounts have been received that the Blacks on the Island of Guadaloupe have made an attempt to rebel, but had been subdued. It appears that this attempt was seconded by certain of the inhabitants of St. Bartholomew, as two French frigates had arrived there from Guadaloupe, the officers of which obtained permission to search the houses of the people of colour, where they found a large quantity of arms and ammunition, which was to have been forwarded to Guadaloupe. In consequence of this discovery, none but American vessels were permitted to clear out at the latter place.

A Gentleman, just arrived from New York, states, that hydrophobia existed to a frightful degree in various parts of the United States. At Philadelphia and New York, the military had been out to destroy all the dogs they might find in the streets of the place.

On the 12th of June there was a dreadful at Stockholm, by which the merchants alone lost between 4 and 500,000 rix-dollars. The town of Embrittsham has likewise suffered by destructive fire. The number of persons burnt in the church at Grue was 113, and many were injured.

The late accounts from Holland state, that the crops of flax there are in a great measure destroyed by the continued heat, which will probably have an effect in raising the prices of Irish and Baltic flax.

THE MORNING HERALD.

JULY 13TH 1822.

Wednesday's Paris Papers arrived last night by express. They contain accounts of some interest from Spain and Constantinople. The former state that the rebel band, amounting to 1500, under the command of General Quesada, in Navarre, have been routed completely, with the loss of 400, left dead on the field. Quesada himself is said to have escaped without a single companion, into France, disguised as a peasant. The latter accounts state that the Divan had resumed its insincere and dilatory mode of proceeding, and that the Reis Effendi, in answer to the pressing notes of the English and Austrian Ministers; has declined, on the part of the Sultan, sending a Diplomatic Agent to the approaching Congress, on the ground that there is no matter of dispute between Russia and and the Porte, and that it only remains for Russia to send M. de Strogonoff or a successor to him, again to Constantinople. We cannot take it upon us to say whether this is or is not true. It certainly is not improbable, and it could be easily accounted for thus,—the only point in dispute de facto between Turkey and Russia is the treatment of the Greek subjects of the Porte. But the Porte by admitting this to be legitimate matter, of discussion, thereby admits the right of the Russians to interfere between the Turkish Government and its Greek subjects. Hence it might decline sending a Minister. But we do not venture an opinion upon the mere question of fact.

PARIS, JULY 10 —The King is suffering slightly from a cold.

Nothing worth notice passed in the Chamber of Deputies.

"Our letters from Madrid, of July 4," says the Constitutionel, "have the following :—Lopez Banos has been completely successful in turning the rebels under the command of Quesada. An express arrived this morning with the news that on that day General Lopez Bano routed the army of Quesada at all points; 300 remained dead on the field; the rest fled towards Arragon, not being able to get into France. It is rumoured that Quesada, without even one of his troops, entered France disguised as a peasant, and reached Bourdeaux.

VIENNA, JUNE 26 —(Extract of a private letter.)—To day is announced from Constantionople the important intelligence, that the preliminary overture made by the English and Austrian Ambassadors for sending Turkish negociators to Kaminik, in order to regulate with Russian Commissioners the points in dispute, has not been agreed to by the Reis Effendi; who justifies himself by saying there are no differences between the Turks and Russians—that the relations of amicable negociation were only suspended by M. Strogonoff's departure; it was but a private matter—and that the Court of Russia had only to send him back, or appoint him a successor, in order to restore the usual relations with the Porte.

We also hear of fresh Notes by the English and Austrain Ambassadors, relative to the slowness of the Porte in evacuating the principalities. The Reis-Effendi, as usual, abstaining from giving a writen answer, gave a verbal assurance of the retirement of the Turks, which was retarded only by the difficulty of providing the necessary supplies, and the expediency of not provoking the passions of the soldiers.

The Janissaries who offered themselves for service, formed the design of plundering Pera (the Christian quarter of Constantinople.)

The Asiatics, it is said, have revolted at Braila and Rutchuck.

The Noble Family of Camden have been thrown into a state of great affliction, in consequence of the [illegible]n death of the eldest daughter. The Marquis, [illegible] Brecknock, and the three younger daughters, left town on Wednesday for the Wilderness, in [illegible]t: the Marchioness and the lamented [illegible]

the garden with thin shoes. Sir Henry Halford attended, and having prescribed the proper remedy, his interesting patient seemed perfectly recovered. Unfortunately, however, the fit returned at half past five, and at six, the amiable Lady expired.

The Hon. Company's ship Athol, Captain Darnel, for Bengal and China, caught fire in her after-hold, when in latitude 38. 30 S. long. 22. E. and put into the Cape of Good Hope, 23d April; and from the quantity of water thrown into her hold, it is supposed part of the cargo will be damaged.

COTTON—The market continues in a languid state, but some few sales have been made, the prices, however, remain without alteration. The Letters from Liverpool give also an unfavourable description of their market. In our market little inquiry is made for the export trade' and the demand for East India Cotton is inconsiderable.

SUGARS remain heavy at the previous depressed prices—

INDIGO—At the last sale the East India fine was rather lower than at the January sale. Good about same price, and middling rather higher.

JULY 13th,

Charleston papers to the 16th ult. announce the arrest of William Borthwick, for whose apprehension a large reward was offered by the proprietors of the East Lothian Bank, of which he was cashier. He was taken into custody on the 7th ult. at Savnana, where he arrived in the Juno, from Liverpool. A portion only of the money with which he is charged to have absconded has been recovered, it is said that he had deposited the principal parts in Europe payable to his order.

PROGRESS OF THE PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY TO ONE O'CLOCK.

Bank Stock 245 ½	India Stock
8 per C. Con. 79 ⅜ ¼ ⅜	India Bonds 55 53 pr.
Ditto, Red. 80 ⅛ 79 ⅞ 80	South Sea
3½ per C.	Exc. Bills 3 5 pr.
4 per C. 97 ⅝ ¾ 7 ⅞	Ditto, Small 4 6 pr.
New Fours 98 ⅛ ⅞	Lottery Tick. 21l. 18s.
Long An. 20 11 16 9 16	Bank for Ac.
Imp. 3 per Cent. 78 ⅞	Con. for Ac. 81 80 ¾ ⅞

REMARKS ON THE CONSUMPTION OF PUBLIC WEALTH BY THE CLERGY.

A little work has been published under the above title; and it is extremely curious and valuable. In pages 54 and 55, this balance is struck : :

	£
The Clergy (of all denominations) of all the Christian world, excepting Great Britain and Ireland, receive.	8,852,000
The Clergy of the Established Church of England and Ireland receive. . .	8,8 96,000
The French Catholic Clergy received before the revolution.	7,400,000
They now receive, Catholic and Protestant.	1,047,937

Our author's projected reduction of expenditure for the English church would give an Archbishop £8000. year; a Bishop £3000.; an Archdeacon and a Dean £1000.; and a working Clergyman from £250. to &350. a year. By this arrangement the £8,896,000. would be reduced to £2,060,000. and the public would save 6,836,000 annually.

"The Kirk or Church of Scotland, being the best clerical system in existence, not to be interfered with; unless, perhaps, an *addition* to be made to bring up all stipends to £200."

A great deal of laborious research and accurate calculation is displayed in this work. The reasoning is sober and correct; the temper, moderate; and the intention, patriotic and pious. We extract the concluding paragraphs.

"According to the views taken here of the clerical concerns of England [illegible]

as large as the whole expense of the navy of England. Besides the dead weight on the nation, of this expenditure, the individuals are tied up by the laws of their ordination from engaging in any manner of trade or manufacture, or taking lands to farm; so that the industry of so large a body of men is lost to the country.

"The expenditure on the ministers of religion must ever be considered a most sacred and interesting application of national wealth. The clergy are not producers of wealth, they are consumers of that produced by others. As they are precluded by their profession and their duties from engaging in the industrious and enriching pursuits of life, an honourable provision should be made for them. In a well regulated state there should be no more clergymen than are necessary to perform the duties of the ministry; and their maintenance should be, as in Scotland, a well-chosen medium between the embarrassments of insufficiency and the distractions of riches."

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The Dublin papers of the 25th inst. are filled with accounts of the progress of the famine in Ireland. We forbear to enter into the heart-rending details; they present a picture of aggravated misery that must excite pity in the hardest heart, and not to be contemplated without terror by the boldest—A letter published in *The Mayo Constitution*, and signed "Dennes Bingham and Robert Scarlett, clerk," states, with regard to Erris, that 'thousands have subsisted for some weeks past upon sea-weed and wild vegetable substances, and we are fully persuaded if they continue much longer in this situation, that the *living will scarcely be sufficient to bury the dead*!'

The following is part of a letter from a clergyman in the county of Galway :—"I am daily witnessing scenes of more harrowing distress than eye almost ever saw or tongue ever told. You know the scarcity to which we have been for some time exposed. Conceive the agony of each family seeing the stock of provisions decrease daily—no prospect of relief, and famine rapidly approaching. I had been labouring in public and in private to teach patience. It was not necessary. No reproach was uttered—no angry feeling was evinced—but families clung together in closer affection, as if in the certain knowledge of being soon separated for ever. But the slow and horrible death by famine! At first the hunger was raging---it then gave place in some to successive faintings and depression---in others to violent fever---some struggled long---others sunk at once;--- but the wasted forms of the poor creatures---the glazed eye---the hollow and sunk cheek!--- I have seen, in the exercise of my duties, father and son dying by each other's side---and the infant yet living hanging upon the breast of its just departed mother. God have mercy upon us, and stop this dreadful calamity!'.

The Kings's letter to the clergy has been issued and the committee for the relief of the Irish "rely with confidence that the effects of the impressive eloquence of the clergy, to whom it is addressed will be seen in the fruits of liberality destined to preserve life, and to alleviate the dreadful misery now raging in Ireland."---We have no doubt that the expectations of the committee will be realized.

The Churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, have determined to collect from house to house through the whole parish, after the collection about to be made at the church door---an example well worthy of imitation in this unprecedented [illegible]

Prices Current.

LIVERPOOL, July 3, 1822.

Sugar, B. P. per cwt.	s.	s.	Logwood, per ton	£ s.	£ s.
Musco dry brown	49	55	Jamaica	9 7 6 *a*	9 12
Middling	57	63	Honduras	9 10 0	10 0
Good do	64	68	St. Domingo		
Good bright	69	72	Campeachy	10 5 0	10 15
Fine	73	78	Fustic, Cuba	11 0 0	12 0
Very fine			Jamaica	8 0 0	9 10
Dabs & very br. & mo	46	49	Brazil	5 0 0	8 0
Molasses brcwt	26-0 *da*	8s 0d	Nicaragua Wood,		
West India B P	24 0	27 0	Large & solid	27 0	30 0
Rum, per gal.	s. d.	s. d.	Dittorough	21 0	24 0
Jamaica	16 0 P	1 10 *a* 2 0	Small	18 0	20 0
Leewards com.	1 4	1 6	Barwood, Angola	7 0	10 0
Cocoa, per cwt.	s.	s.	Gaboon	4 10	7 0
West India com.	75 *a*	80	Camwood	18 0	20 0
Brazil	42	44	Far, Amer brl. lls. 6d.	13 0d	
Caracas	*none*		Stockholm,	16 0	17 0
Ginger, Barbadoes	44	49	Turpentine		
Jamaica, white	*none*		Amer. percwt.	11 s 6 *a*	13 s 6 d
Pimento bd lb	0 s 7½ *d a*	0 s 8½ d	Rosindo. per cwt.	6 9	7 0
Rice Amer. percwt	4s 0 *da*	70d	Ashes, per cwt.		
East India	13 0	15 0	1st U.S. fresh P'ot	43 0	44 0
Hides Buenos Ayres	8 *da*	1 d.	Montreal, new	36 0	37 0
West India	7	8¾	Dostnd & crand	30 0	34 0
Coffee percwt	s.	s.	Amer. 1st Pearl	47 0	48 0
B. P. ordinary	90	100	Mentreal do.	45 0	0 0
Good and fine do	102	109	Cotton, per lb.	s. d.	s. d.
Middling	110	128	Bowed Georgia.	0 7 *a*	0 9½
Good middling			New Orleans.	0 7½	0 11½
Fine mid & fine	129	132	West India.	0 7½	0 9
Triage & very ord	60	88	Barbadoes	0 8½	0 9½
Havannah	100	110	Demerara	0 8¾	0 11
St. Domingo,	100	105	Pernambuco	0 9½	0 11
Tallow, per 112 lbs	s. d.	s. d.	Maranham	0 9½	0 10½
Russia Y. candles	38 0	00	Bahia	0 9	0 10½
Brazil	37 0	39 0	Sea Isl. good-		
	£. s.	£. s.	to fine	1 2 1	10
Oil, Messina Galli-			Ord. to mid	0 9 1	1
poli	54 0	60 0	Surat	0 6 0	8
Greenld, Whale,	20 0	21 0	Bengal	0 5½ 0	7
Palm	27 0	28 0	Tobacco, per lb.	s. d.	s. d.
Hemp to Riga Rhine	*none*		James River leaf.	0 2½ 0	7½
Petersb, clean	42 0	43 0	Stemmed,	0 4 0	7½
Flaxseed, American	s, s,		Ken. & Geo. leaf.	0 2 0	3½
per hhd for crushing	36	38	Pine Timber per Cu. ft.		
	£. s,	£, s,	Ainer. yello	1 8 1	9½
Brimstone tn rgh	22 5 *a*	22 10	Mahogany,		
	s, d,	s, d,	Honduras	0 11 1	0
Shumac Sicily cwt	18 0 *a*	186	St. Domingo.	1 5 1	10
Quercitron Bark,			Cuba	1 3 1	5
cwt,	12 0	16 0			

MASSACRE AT SCIO.

COPY OF A LETTER WRITTEN FROM LEGHORN, BY A GREEK HOUSE, TO ONE OF THEIR CONNEXIONS IN LONDON.

"Leghorn, June 18, 1822.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—In my last of the 15th inst., I informed you of the arrival here on that day of two of our countrymen, Mr. M. Rodocanachi and Mr. G. Zizinia, from Scio: they had obtained their passage on board an Austrian ship of war, and had performed their journey in 37 days from Scio, and 30 days from Smyrna. I know the anxiety you must feel respecting the deplorable state of our unfortunate island: of this we are able to judge, by the keenness of our own feelings on the subject; and as these two friends had come direct from Scio, and had been witnesses of part of the horrors committed there, I hardly left them for two days, during which time they gave me the following vivid picture of the misery of our dear country, as nearly as I can remember.

"'It was on the 11th of April that the Captain Pacha landed several thousand men; but the Turkish fleet had scarcely hove in sight, whe[illegible] in the castle began bom- bar[illegible] da[illegible] o[illegible]

[illegible] its progress was too slow for their fury, and the hands of men aided and assisted the raging element. They took to the Castle about 800 of the gardeners of the principal families, whom by dint of threats and instant death, and promises of liberty, they forced to confess, as far as they knew, where any property had been hid. In almost every garden, at six or eight yards distance, were seen pits dug for the purpose of grasping the supposed concealed treasure. All the women were sent into slavery; the men and male children (above 12 years of age) were massacred; the children of the tenderest age, and the most beautiful from among the young women, were sent on board the ships with great pomp and solemnity, under a salute of guns: they circumcised the male children, in token of conversion to the Mahometan faith; and then sent off the children of both sexes by land for Constantinople, by the way of Smyrna, under an escort of Turkish soldiery. Two Regiments of Turks had assembled, and shut up in a place in the country about seven hundred persons, chiefly peasants, whom they meant to divide among themselves as slaves; but not being able to agree in the partition, began disputing. A Priest, more humane than the rest, expostulated with them upon their dissensions, and exhorted them to concord, when one of these savage brutes exclaimed, that the only way to avoid dissension was to put them all to the sword; and in less than half an hour all these innocent men were put to death. Others of these butchers had in their possession four families of distinction; the women and children they sent to the city, and the men they bled to death.

"'By all we have been able to gather, it appears, that from the very moment the Turkish fleet was destined for Scio, the total destruction of the island, and the annihilation of its inhabitants, were resolved on, without any examination of their culpability or innocence. On the 8th of May the Pacha ordered thirty-five respectable men that he had on board to be hung up to the masts, which served as a signal to the Governor of the castle to do the same with eighty-five hostages, ordering at the same time the eight hundred gardeners, who were still in custody, to to be strangled. Till the 10th May, on which day we left Scio, there has been no cessation to murdering, conflagration, and enslaving, with all their accompanying ferocity. Do not be surprised if you hear that there have been nearly sixty thousand Turks on the island; the report of the numerous and rich spoils of those who first went over, the sight of gold, silver, jewels, and shipped off by the captors to places of safety, enticed over a horde of these barbarians, thirsting for Christian blood and plunder. The number of slain amounted, on the 10th, to twenty-five thousand; of captives, to thirty thousand. Those who have saved themselves by flight are comparatively few: those who have already reached the continent, and those immediately expected, are the only ones that are saved; all the others you may reckon among the dead and the captives. Those, even, who have escaped from the Turks, must soon fall a prey to famine, as they are lurking about the mountains without food or raiment. How we have escaped, we hardly know—it seems a [illegible] Divine Providence assisted us, us. Together we traversed the city, or rather hill, for the whole of the way was strewed with dead bodies of men and carcases of animals on each side; the walls of our beautiful houses, built with black Trojan marble, alone remained, and in them were seen figures of women and children, pale, wan, and emaciated, in morbid despair, till they should be transported as slaves on board the Turkish vessels. Methinks their cries, sighs, and lamentations, are still in our ears, as they implored the Consul, for the love of Heaven, to take compassion on them, not to deliver them into the hands of their worst foes—not to leave them in the power of those who would force them to embrace the Mahometan faith. Oh! how agonizing were our feelings then! But, alas! what could be done to save them? It was thus through scenes harrowing to the soul that we at last reached the ship that was to convey us to Smyrna; yet, as if our cup of affliction and danger was not yet full, we unexpectedly found on board this vessel 34 young women of the best families, on their road to Constantinople, by the way of Smyrna, sent thither by the Pacha as a present to the Grand Seignor: many of them we were personally known to; the least sign of recognition on their part would have immediately discovered us to their Turkish guard, and our lives would have been forfeited. It was with the greatest difficulty we veiled our features from observation, keeping all the day below decks, and only for a few hours of the night breathing the fresh air on deck: at last we reached Smyrna, were immediately transported on board this Austrian ship, and finally arrived here. But what tongue can utter the perils and dangers of every kind we have been exposed to? 'Tis God, and God alone, that can give aid and consolation to this humiliated and persecuted race of beings. Those that are gone to another life are most happy; it is their enslaved survivors that claim our pity.

"These are, my dear friend, the gloomy accounts that the above esteemed friends gave me. I have heard, and now tell you with a bleeding heart and a tear-fraught eye, that my poor father and uncle were among the hostages. Oh God! what a blow! A vessel is just arrived from Constantinople, giving us the advice of the execution there of ten hostages. Will this never have an end? I really can write no more, I feel so sick at heart. Adieu."

The Observer, July 8.

MY COUNTRY COUSIN.'

'"What a pretty morning I have made of it!,' exclaimed my cousin Bob, who had arrived the day before from the country. 'What do you mean?' said I. "Why, I have been hoaxed, and queered, and gammoned by every body." 'Relate the particulars,' said I, interrupting him; for he appeared in a flurry, and somewhat ashamed of himself.

'"In the first place," said he, "as I was going to look at my horses, a fellow ran against me, and smeared my new drab great coat. "You unmannerly rascal," exclaimed I, "do you know who I am?" "Know who you are?" answered he: 'No, mayhap Giles Jolter, fro[illegible] Warwickshire.' "So, laughing and lolli[illegible] his tongue out of his mouth, he passed o[illegible]

driver, who made a swell of his cheek, by tucking his tongue into it, and cried, 'Johnny, Raw! when did you come to town?' "I'll commit you," cried I; "I'm a magistrate;"—'and a fool,' says the fellow: 'vy I'll box you for your estate;' so saying he off'd with his coat. Now as I am a bit of a dab that way, I thought that I'd indulge him a little, and that he'd find me an ugly customer. So, giving my coat to a well dressed gentleman, I *squared*, and stood up to him like a man.

'"He's beneath your notice,' cried a grave gentleman, dressed in a suit of mourning, with powdered hair and green spectacles; don't dirty your fingers with him; he's beneath your notice; and you, sirrah, if you don't ask the gentleman's pardon this minute, I'll take the number of your cart, and have you fined. I saw your splash the gentleman on purpose, and that's a breach of the peace.' 'I humbly ask your pardon,' says the rascal. "Why then," says I, "all malice is over." So I turned round to put on my coat; but the well dressed gentleman was off with it. 'Stop thief!' says the carman; 'I'll catch him; but where can I bring the coat to your honour?' "To that livery stable," I replied, pointing where my horses stand. 'I'll accompany you, said the elderly gentleman in black. "Many thanks," said I; and when I have got my coat, I should be happy to offer you a Sandwich and a glass of Madeira." The gentleman stopped a quarter of an hour; but the carman did not return. So he made his excuses, that he could not remain any longer, and left me, exchanging cards, and promising to call upon me. I read his card, 'Sir John Jones, Adelphi Hotel.' "You do me honour, Sir John, said I, offering him my hand.

'"At this moment this carman came up. 'Very sorry, your honour,' said he; 'but the rascal is too nimble for me.' I put my hand in my pocket to give him half-a-crown, when, lo and behold! my pocket was picked of fourteen pounds, besides silver, my grand mother's gold ring, my watch, a receipt for making blacking, a gold pencil case, and my gardening knife. "The devil is in London!" cried I. "Why what a burning shame! Botany Bay must be let loose in this quarter of the town; and would you believe it? all the grooms, and the ostler, burst out a laughing. "D——ye all," cried I, and smacked my whip at 'm; on which they ran off, one crying to another, 'What a greenhorn! what a spoony!' and I don't know what besides.

'"I now sent my groom for my bottle-green hunting frock, and mounted my famous roan—cost me two hundred; my man riding a thorough bred bay. Well, I had not been a quarter of an hour in Rotten Row, when two Dandies, as I am told they're called, turned up their noses at me. One took his glass, measured me from head to foot; and as I passed by the other, the monkey thing says to his brother baboon, 'Where's my country cousin? who have we got from the fens of Lincolnshire? a fine pigeon! mind the country cut coat, and the mahogany topp'd boots.

'"Well, I despised them; and as I was carelessly walking my horse down the ride, with my whip under my arm, I had the misfortune to run it into the eye of a beautiful woman, mounted on a rare bit of blood, and followed by a groom in a crimson and gold livery. "A t[illegible] and pardons, ma'am [illegible]? I hope I have hurt you." 'Not much,' replied she, in a very sweet voice; so I took off my hat respectfully to her; begged her pardon again and again; and we rode up and down the Park twice, and got into a very pleasant conversation.

'"Just at this moment, cousin Dick, in his dragoon uniform, gallops up to me, and taking me aside, says he, 'Don't you know what sort of a lady you are riding with?—just give you a hint—that's all—and so off he galloped; and thus ended my morning's adventure."

'My unfortunate cousin afterwards went out to dinner, and informed me next morning, that he was laced up so tight in order to be in the fashion, that he could not eat an ounce; and after the Opera, a school fellow took him to a tavern, where there was private play, and fleeced him of three hundred pounds, for which he gave his bill.

'"A pretty three days in London, indeed!" said I. He went home on the fourth; and I trust that his example may be useful to other country cousins, who may be exposed to the same snares. I need not add, that Sir John Jones, of the Adelphi Hotel, was no where to be found, any more than the purse and other articles, which my cousin lost at the time he had the honour to get acquainted with him, though, from his description of him, I suspect him to be a practised swindler, almost as well known about town, though I trust not quite so much esteemed, as,

'THE HERMIT IN LONDON.'

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A genuine summer-theatre comedy, full of bustle, amusing situations, and droll incidents, all tending to no very important end, was produced on Wednesday, under the title of "John Buzzby." It is not of that species of composition whose chief object is to keep the attention upon the *qui vive* for an astounding *denouement*, though the plot is intricate enough to puzzle the most ingenious unraveller of a half-told story. But it is a series of comic anecdotes, admirably told, slightly dependent upon each other, with a sort of careless concatenation to a final end, when both audience and actors seem surprised that so many ludicrous, but not unnatural circumstances, could be associated with an event of ordinary occurrence.

John Buzzby is a citizen, whose soul, rising occasionally above the envelopes of hosiery and haberdashery of his shop, carries his prim, smart, good-natured person to Richmond, to bask in the rural delights of that spot, which is all of the country ever seen by many a Londoner. He has scarcely set foot on the Green, before he is accosted by a lady, a fellow-traveller in the stage with him from town, who solicits his protection in her search for the house of Major Aubrey; to whom, it subsequently appears, she has to make complaints of the injury her reputation has suffered from the conduct of his nephew, a Captain in the same Regiment. The whole business and time of the comedy is embraced within the period of this walk to the Major's house; and the interest of the piece arises from John Buzzby's anxiety to know the business in which he is thus engaged—his fears that he is inveigled, by his kind-heartedness, into the office of a go-between, and the suspicions of others that he is prosecuting a guilty amour of his own. These things, together, involve him in a maze of perplexity, quarrels, and imputations, that the quick sensibilities of the little hosier are almost goaded to distraction; and surely never was an author more fortunate in a representative of the principal and most original character in his play, than the writer of John Buzzby is in Mr. Terry.

But there is an underplot (or, rather, a second plot), which must not be passed unnoticed. John Buzzby has a wife, and she has a son, and John has also a ward, and the ward has a lover of her own choosing, an officer in the aforesaid rigiment, but Mrs. Buzzby determines that she and her fortune shall be bestowed upon her dear boy—a prime specimen of vulgar cockneyism. Fond and foolish mothers make terrible work with poor humanity, and therefore it is just possible that such a being as this may have been reared in one of the trading streets of the city, though we are rather incredulous. However, the creature is amusing enough on the stage, thanks to the talents of Mr. W. West, who is a substantially clever actor. Now Mrs. Buzzby, believing that her husband is gone to Deptford, to dun a debtor, determines upon treating the young people with a day's amusement, and Miss has no difficulty in persuading her to choose Richmond, as Mamma hopes to promote her son's interests by her compliance. In their rambles, they obtain a glimpse of honest John gallanting the young incognita, and Mrs B., as befits a faithful wife, becomes furious with jealousy. The Ward meets her chosen lover, and is afterwards married to him and the young Dandy Cit is left to discuss his vexation and disappointment with Mamma. Oxberry plays the landlord of the inn and Mrs. Chatterly his daughter; but these parts conduce but little to the general interest; however, it is gratifying to find characters of miner importance, in the hands of persons who can do full justice to them.

The play is very ably performed, and will doubtless have a run: it excited a good deal of mirth throughout: probably there were some few who, at the close, were a little angry with themselves for having been thrown off their critical guard to share in the general merriment, for we heard an ill-natured hiss or two; but the announcement of its repetition was received with just and general applause.

[*Observer.—July 8.*

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JULY.

MORNING DRESS.—The morning dress is composed of colonnade stripe muslin, worked round the bottom to correspond with the stripe, and trimmed with four narrow worked flounces, the upper one finished with a double row of cord. The body fastens behind, plain and high, but a little open towards the throat; trimmed with the same delicate work that decorates the cape, in which there are two rows, separated by a puffing of plain book-muslin, through which a lilac ribbon is drawn. The cape is square at the shoulder where it finishes; but the upper row of trimming is continued to the bottom of the waist, adding to the gracefulness of the form. The sleeve is worked at the end, and tided with lilac ribbon at the wrist; above which, the work is arranged in a double angle, trimmed, from each of which is suspended a small cord tassel. The cap is elegantly simple, of the cottage form composed of beautiful India worked muslin Mechlin lace, tastefully decorated with lilac ribbon. Shoes, lilac kid.

EVENING DRESS.—Round dress striped net, over a white satin

tom of the dress extended by a double rouleau of rich white satin; above which, are elegant festoons, arranged transversely, of puffed crape lisse, confined diagonally by three narrow rouleaus of white satin, and finished at the top with small clusters of the blue convolvolus. The corsage displays the chastest taste, cut round, and edged with a quilling of the finest tulle; the stomacher is formed of four rows of six minute folds of white statin, net appearing bet ween each row. The tasteful trimming round the back, over the shoulder, and uniting with the stomacher to the bottom of the waist, is composed of short rows of folded sating, separated by the net at equal distances, and edged with blond, of a rich and elegant pattern. The slee ve short and full, confined by convolvoluses and divisions of small folded satin, which is again intersected by cheveronels.—Head dress, turban of cerulean blue and white crape lisse, and two white ostrich feathers. The hair parted in front, and elegant ringlets on each side. White satin shoes, long white kid gloves. Necklace and ear-rings of pearl and cornelian.

OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

It is to Brighton, Cheltenham, &c. &c. that we must now resort for an account of the prevailing modes among the fair votaries of fashion. Muslin robes made in the style of pelisses are a good deal worn for the morning promenade.

Silk pelisses are likewise in favour for the more advanced part of the day, and spencers are very fashionable. A good many of the latter button behind, are ornamented in front either with braiding and brandenburgs, or else with the same material as the spencer, disposed in various ways. If the trimming be of brandenburgs, the half-sleeve, which is always full, is interspersed with them. These spencers are made in general without collars, and are worn either with a lace falling collar or a ruff.

The kind of bonnet which the French call *capote*, is a good deal in favour for the morning walk, but then it is always worn with muslin dresses. It is composed of cambric muslin, in some instances with embroidery let in, but not in general, and has rarely any ornament. Leghorn and straw are also worn in general as undress bonnets, although we see a few of the former in the evening promenade; when that is the case, they are decorated with marabouts and flowers of the season.

Silk bonnets are fashionable, but not so much as those that are transparent. We see a good many of the latter composed of a mixture of lace and clear muslin: the materials for the former are the same as we mentioned last month. Muslin is at present the order of the day in dinner dress. We still see, however, a good many silk gowns, trimmed with satin and blond. Some few elegantes have adopted the blouse, which is at present so fashionable in France, but it is by no means generally worn.

Toques and turbans are in favour in full dress, but not so much so as head dresses, "en cheveux." The front hair is disposed in thick curls, and but slightly parted on the forehead. The hind hair is brought up to the crown of the head in a full bow, round which several plaits of hair are twisted. Flowers are universally worn in the hair, in full dress; but feathers are used for toques and turbans. We see, however, a good many of the latter that are composed of gold and silver gauze, made without ornament. Fashionable colours are the same as last month.

THE GLOBE, LONDON,—MAY 30, 1822.]

MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

sterday a General Meeting of the Proprie- f the East India Company was held at the use, for the purpose of presenting a Complimentary Address to the Marquis of Hastings, previous to his surrender of the Adminstration of India. At twelve o'clock the Chairman took the Chair, and after some preliminary business had been gone through, he stated that that special meeting had been convened for the purpose of submitting to the Court the vote of Thanks, which the Court of Directors had agreed should be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. &c. &c.

The Secretary then read the Resolution, which was in substace as follows:—

"Resolved—That this Court fully approving the services of the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, &c. are anxious to place upon record their sincere regret that any circumstances should have occurred to induce him to express his desire to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station; and this Court are further anxious, before the return of the Noble Marquis to Europe, to promulgate the high opinion they entertain of the unremitting zeal and distinguished ability with which he has administered the affairs of British India during a period of nine years, so honourably to himself, and so beneficially to the interests of the East India Company."

The Chairman then observed, that it would require but very few observations from him upon the distinguished character of the Marquis of Hastings to ensure an unanimity of opinion with respect to the resolution which had been just read. The object of that vote was not to approve of any particular act, but to place upon the record the opinion which the court of proprietors entertained of the general merits of that illustrious individual. It would not then be necessary to produce any single document, for the history of the administration of the Marquis of Hastings was to be found in every paper which he had transmitted to this country.—*(Hear hear.)* The present was not the first time for the court to be called upon to express their admiration of his conduct. He had received their thanks upon two several occasions for the ability and talent with which he had conducted the wars against the Nepaulese and Mahrattas to a successful conclusion; and at a subsequent period he received a pecuniary testimony of their favourable opinion of his general services. The present vote, then, might be considered a summary of his Lordship's administration, and he trusted a Resolution would be proposed by some Proprietor and carried unanimously in accordance with that which had been agreed to by the Court of Directors.—*(Hear hear.)*—The result of the administration of Lord Hastings was to be found in the general prosperity of India and the flourishing condition of its finances. It was only that morning he had received from him a most able *expose* of the financial state of India, from which the Company were plainly put in possession of a surplus of revenue above their expenditure, amounting to a *crore and a half of rupees*—*(Hear hear.)*—By the operation of one financial measure, namely, the removal of the payment of interest from India to England a saving had been effected to the Company between 150 and 200,000l. per annum.—*(Hear. hear.)*—Besides all this, the influence produced upon the moral character of India by the wise administration of present Governor-General, called for their warmest approbation. He hoped he had now said enough to convince the Court that the vote of thanks agreed to by the Court of Directors was not more than was earned by the meritorious service of the Marquis of Hastings—*(Hear, hear.)*

Upon the motion of Mr. Randle Jackson, the former votes of thanks presented to the Marquis of Hastings, and alluded to by the Chairman, were read.

Mr. JACKSON then addressed the Court. He said it was of some importance that the attention of the Court should be recalled to some of the leading points which distinguished the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, in order to induce them to give their hearty concurrence to the Resolution which he meant to propose. The character of that illustrious individual, as a brave, gallant, and enterprising soldier, was sufficiently known before his appointment to the Government of India to justify the hopes that were then entertained. But his almost unparalleled successes since that period have far surpassed the most sanguine expectations. He hoped that no individual would call upon the Court to enter into minute details or particular points, when they were assembled to consider the general merits of the administration. The whole government of the Noble Marquis, both in conducting the wars in which they were engaged, and his wisdom in augmenting their possessions, demanded their warmest approbation. And he would do homage to the man who would boldly stand up and bring forward an accusation against the general conduct of his administration, if he had information enough to support it. But in that case he should expect the ordinary privilege of a reply—*(Hear hear.)*—It was not merely upon the immediate advantages the Company derived from the wise administration of the Noble Marquis that he founded his approbation of his conduct: for he should consider the aggrandizement of territory worthless and unhallowed if unaccompanied by the hapiness of the inhabitants. And they had the strongest proofs of the disposition of the Governor General to accomplish that object, by appointing Mr. Elphinstone Governor of Bombay, and Sir John Malcolm to examine and report upon the condition of the ceded provinces; and it must be a subject of great exultation to all who heard him that these provinces were now amongst the happiest portions of the British subjects.—*(Hear, hear.*—He should not detain the Court longer, but should conclude by submitting a motion embodying the preceding vote, with a view to establish one perfect whole. The Hon. Gentleman then proposed a Resolution to this effect:—

"Resolved,—That this Court do fully concur in the sentiments of admiration for the zeal and ability with which the Marquis of Hastings has adminstered the affairs of India during a period of nine years expressed in the vote of thanks agreed to by the Court of Directors, as well as in the Resolutions of the Court of February and March, 1819: that this Court do participate in the sincere regret of the Court of Directors that any circumstances should have induced the Noble Marquis to express a wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station; and that the Directors be instructed to convey to the Noble Marquis from this Court the expression of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and respect."—*(Hear, hear.)*

Mr. Noel said he fully acquiesced in every sentiment which had been uttered in praise of the Marquis of Hastings, and he begged to second the motion.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said the time had at length arrived when the Court of Directors had thought fit to call upon the Court of Proprietors to express their opinion on the civil administration of the Marquis of Hastings. They were summoned to join their expressions of grief and regret, and in order that it might be promulgated in India before the Marquis of Hastings should have quitted those shores. If the Directors believed that, at this time of day, a comment from the East India Company on any persons in authority would be received with an undiscriminating reverence which waits not on the judgment, he would take leave to tell them they were a quarter of a century in arrear of the intellect of the rest of the community. He thought the present vote ill-timed, and had before called upon the Directors for the purpose of returning their thanks to the Noble Marquis, and he was then told they had no document to justify such a vote—but were there any now before the Court? Not one; but a resolution was got up appearently on the spur of the occasion, to meet the Marquis of Hastings "*before*" his return from India; but if, instead of "before," the word had been "because," it seemed to him that it would have expressed the sentiments more truly. But should these cold regrets and tardy thanks be favoured by the winds, and meet the Marquis of Hastings on his eastern throne, they would be lost amidst the sincerer sighs and regrets of the population for whom he had laboured. One of the mischievous consequences of thus long keeping in abeyance the thanks of the Court of Proprietors was, that the Noble Marquis was not with an address to entreat him to continue the benefits of his administration to India. The Honourable Proprietor proceeded to eulogise the political talents of the Noble Marquis, and he contended that on the former occasions when the thanks of that Court and of the House of Commons were given to him, in his military character of Commander-in Chief, they were merited and ought to have been bestowed on him in his civil capacity of Governor General of India, and he protested against that hypocritical political cant which seemed to him to have given rise to that course of proceeding. The Hon. Member concluded by eulogising the conduct of the Noble Marquis in his reforms he had introduced in the administration of justice, and by the formation of different institutions, for the purposes of education. The Freedom of the Press he had purposely omitted to notice, as he knew an Hon. Friend of his would do more justice to that topic than he could.

The Hon. Colonel Stanhope cordially agreed in the praises which had been bestowed on the administration of Lord Hastings. His military administration had been so well described and appreciated by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman who moved the Resolutions, that he (Colonel Stanhope) would not dwell upon it; yet he could not forbear to give his tribute of praise to the improvement of the discipline of our army there, to the appointment of native interpreters, to his scrupulous administration of military justice, by attending rigidly to the proceedings of Courts Martial, and to his humane care in preventing the plunder of the peasantry. One of the results of this improved discipline he could not forbear to mention: the 4th regiment of native Madras cavalry, commanded by Colonel Lushington, had (however incredible it might appear) pursued a Pindaree corp seventy miles in one day, and had beaten them at the end of such a march. He spoke with pleasure to these gallant deeds of his brother soldiers, however inimical he was to a standing army in time of peace. He had suffered deprivation of rank for his opinions on religious freedom in Ireland, and for the maintenance of the liberty of the press in India, but that should never prevent him from expressing his sentiments without restraint. The Hon. Proprietor proceeded to panegyrise the conduct of the Governor General for the attention he had bestowed on the establishments for education; and above all, for his establishments of a Free Press, under whose influence the Hindoo superstition, the growth of thirty centuries, with its long train of abuses, with its 48,000 prophets and millions of Gods, would gradually cease to exist. The abuse of Popery which had generated a sort of Pagan Christianity in Europe gave way to the potent influence of the press at the time of the Reformation, and though it might be said the superstition of the Hindoos was more inveterate than the superstition of Europe at that time, yet allowing it to be so, the influence of the press and the light of the age was greater in proportion. The Hon. Proprietor then read from several documents to shew that the Marquis of Hastings was the first Governor General of India who promoted education there on a great scale. It was assumed that the Marquis of Hastings had broken in upon the freedom of the press by his conduct to an individual named Buckingham. He would not condescend to excuse Lord Hastings on the ground of the indiscretion of that individual, nor of the practice of other Governor-Generals. Lord Hastings had been accused of bringing a criminal information against this person, and in so doing he had but exercised a power to which every man who wrote for the press in England was subject, and it could scarely be pretended that what Gilbert Wakefield, Sir Francis Burdett, and other distinguished persons had been liable to in England, Mr. Buckingham should be exempt from in Hindoostan. The Hon. Proprietor concluded by moving two additional Resolutions, expressing the gratitude of the Court of Proprietors to the Governor General for his attention to the interests of education, and for the establishment of a Free Press in India.

Mr. Hume, in reply to what had fallen on from His Friend (Mr. Douglas Kinnaird) justified the language which Mr. Canning had used in moving the thanks of the House of Commons to the Marquis of Hastings in 1819. He had limited their thanks to his conduct as Commander in Chief, as it was clearly impossible to call upon the House for any vote on the policy of the war, as they had no documents before them on which they could form a judgment, any more than the Court of Proprietors now had, and he therefore considered the Resolution expressed all that was necessary. He should be willing to vote for the resolution on the fact that the Court of Directors had come to an unanimous vote on the subject, and he therefore supposed they must have documents in their possession which justified it. With respect to the improvement in their pecuniary resources, as stated by the Hon. Chairman, he did not ground his approbation on that, for improvement of revenue he thought a secondary consideration; though, as far as he could judge from documents laid before the House of Commons, that statement was not borne out. In 1813 the debt was 29,000,000l. sterling; in 1821, it was 38,000,000l. an encrease of 9,000,000l. As to the revenue in 1813, it amounted to 17,267,000l. leaving a net surplus revenue, after deducting interest of debt and all charges, of 1,830,000l. In 1819 the revenue, amounted to nineteen millions, being an encrease of two millions; but then the expences bore no proportion, and the result was, that in 1819, there was no surplus revenue but a net annual charge of 265,900l. which added to the surplus revenue in 1813, made a difference of 2.095,000l. If, therefore, the encrease how spoken of arose from the alteration in the mode of paying the interest, the revenue was not on so good a footing as in 1813. He regretted that the Noble Marquis had commenced by threatening Mr. Buckingham, and had not proceeded legally at once. He also regretted that some of the civil servants of the Company had made themselves parties there to an abominable newspaper called the *John Bull*. He concluded by expressing his hope that the successor of the Noble Marquis would avail himself of the very few errors (and they were fewer than had been brought against any former Governor General), and take care to avoid them.

The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird and the Hon. Colonel Stanhope explained.

Mr. Lowndes, in reply to what had fallen from the Hon. Colonel Stanhope, doubted whether the freedom of the press in Europe for the last 30 years had at all contributed to the virtue of Europe: of this he was pretty sure, that if Mr. Buckingham had lived in France, the modern Richard the Third would have said at once—"Off with his head."—(*A laugh*)—He agreed with Mr. Hume, that it would have been better had they had the documents before they gave their thanks to the Noble Marquis; but he thought the time well chosen (at the close of the Noble Marquis's administration), and the day also, being royal oak day and their interests in India had been protected by the royal oak; the 29th of May was therefore a very fitting day on which to express their gratitude.

Sir John Doyle said, in rising to address you for the *first* time, I feel how much I shall stand in need of your kind indulgence and that of this Honourable Court, that I trust that the motive which induces me to trouble you, while it pleads my excuse, may obtain for me a patient hearing, and I shall endeavour to shew my gratitude by trespassing upon your patience as little as possible, consistent with my duty as a Proprietor, to render justice to the highest executive Officer of the Company in his absence.

"The clear and able statesment of the Honourable Chairman (though put forth with so much unaffected modesty) was as creditable to his head and heart, as it was honourable to the character of the Noble Marquis. The convincing eloquence of the Honoura[ble]

ver (Mr. Jackson), and seconder of the Resolutions (Honourable Douglas Kinnaird) fraught as they were with feeling and taste, have completely anticipated every thing that can be said upon the subject.--It would, therefore, argue great want of discretion in the friends of the measure to enlarge upon it, and by recapitulation, to weaken the impression made by their luminous and comprehensive speeches.

"Upon the splendid successes, therefore, of the Noble Lord, I shall not dwell a moment; for, great and statesman-like as were all his plans, prompt and vigorous as their execution, and brilliant as the success attendant upon the combination, it was nothing more than was anticipated with confidence by those who had served with that Noble Lord, and who knew the resources of his energetic and comprehensive mind. I speak not from vague rumour, but from long personal experience, having had the happiness to serve under the immediate command, and upon the personal staff of that distinguished Commander for many years and in various countries, and having so often witnessed the display of those talents and resources which enabled him to get over difficulties as great (though in a more limited sphere of action) as those which he has encountered and overcome in India.

"This anticipation was not formed upon loose or light grounds. No man possessed in a higher degree the happy, but rare faculty, or attaching to him all who came within the sphere of his command. When they saw their General take upon himself the blame of any failure in the execution of his plans (provided it did not arise from a want of zeal or courage), and where it succeeded, giving the whole credit to those he employed, every man found himself safe, an unlimited confidence infused itself into all ranks, and his army became irresistible. Never was there a man of whom it could be more truly said, '*Self was the only being seemed forgot.*'

"But I must confine myself to such observations as have occurred to my mind, from what has fallen in the course of the debate.

"An Honourable Proprietor (Mr. Hume) has commenced his speech by a general approval of Lord Hasting's conduct, which would have been gratifying had it not been followed by that ungracious and disqualifying monosyllable *but*, which completely does away all his antecedent eulogy,

"He has in the latter part of his present speech fastened upon an isolated point, in a nine years adminstration of the empire, and most difficult government, that the mind of man can conceive, to serve, as a set off against his preliminary praise.

"In the first place, he accuses the Governor General of not correcting the abuses in the administration of justice; for, if it be not accusation, it means nothing. But, for the sake of argument, I will for a moment suppose there were grounds for complaint, would not the fair and manly course have been, to bring it forward in a substantive shape, with the necessary document to prove it; and not to mix it up in the present debate, to lessen, if possible, the grateful feeling of the court, to a tried and approved servant.—That they may be defects in the judicial system in India, I am not prepared to deny, and I also admit, that it is a legitimate object for inquiry. But, with great deference to the legal gentlemen around me: I do not think the Honourable Proprietors need have travelled to *India* to find out the delay and expense of law proceedings.

"The reason assigned for its prevalence in India is the great extent of the different districts. The obvious remedy for which would be the increase of the judicial establishments. But the great expense of that would, I presume, terrify the economical spirit of the Honourable Proprietor.

"But the Honourable Gentleman says, the Noble Lord has been dilatory in carrying the instructions of the Court of Directors into effect. Where are the documents to show how far those orders have been carried into effect!

"That the attention of the Noble Lord has been assiduously directed to this important object, there can be no doubt, and unquestionably the records of this Court must be able to furnish documents decisive on that point.

"To introduce, however, on uniform system of law over such an extent of country, and a population varying in religious habits and prejudices, requires the greatest caution and deliberation, and could not be carried into immediate execution without the most imminent hazard.

"To the value of an improved system of administration of justice, the Noble Lord is fully alive, and is perhaps at the very moment we are canvassing the question, devoting his powerful talents to the best means of carrying it into effect.

"But, Sir, it must be remembered that the Governor General is obliged to send home every year the regulations he has made upon this subject to the Court of Directors (under a statute).—They have the power, and it is their duty, to send what instructions they think fit upon that head. If then the wisdom and experience of those twenty-four Gentlemen, superadded to the local knowledge of the Governor General, have found the subject so difficult, why is the blame, if blame there be (which I deny) to be thrown exclusively on the shoulders of the Governor General? But I come to a stronger case, the authority of which the Honourable Gentleman will not deny.—I mean the conduct of the Honourable Proprietor himself.

"That Honourable Gentleman, in March 1819, brought the subject before the House of Commons, and called for the necessary papers—and yet upon this vital question, as he calls it, and very material it unquestionably is, he has never taken a single step, but has allowed it, contrary to his usual practice, to sleep in peace for *three* years. Such is the justice and consistency of the Honourable Proprietor's attack upon the Governor General. He has indeed allowed Lord Hastings the merit of being an industrious, *hard working Gentleman.* It is well he deserves that much; it is the very character I should have given of the Honourable Proprietor himself, I am far from underrating it, and I have no doubt it has enabled him to do much good.

"But, Sir, in his speech there is a sort of mystery and mental reservation, as if he kept back some important accusation. He calls for papers as if to establish it, though all the papers necessary to judge of the Noble Lord's administration are within his reach; but I call upon him upon the behalf of Lord Hastings and in the name of justice to come forward; I challenge him to the trial—publicity is our object, and truth its end.

"That there may be trifling errors in so long an administration of so difficult a government is very possible. I am not so profane or impious as to claim for my Noble Friend an exemption from the common lot of frail humanity, "*Nemo sine vitiis nascitur, optimus ille, qui minimis urgetur.*"—Infallibility is the attribute of the Deity alone. If there were any real drawback to the merits of Lord Hasting's government, he would not have obtained the unanimous thanks of the Honourable Court of Directors. I shall, with great deference to the Honourable Proprietor, prefer the verdict of that Jury with all the evidence before them to his disqualifying opinion without any documents in its support.

"The next complaint of the Hon. Proprietor is the interference of the Governor General with the freedom of the press.

"Sir I have been for several years in the Parliament of both countries and have been and ever shall be, a strenuous advocate for the freedom of the press in those enlightened countries, because I am confident that the wholesome control of public opinion is the best protection for the liberties of the people, and for the stability of Government.

"But with all my respect for the opinion of the Noble Lord, I should not concur in sentiments with him, if he could, for a moment, be supposed to have intended that it should range abroad unchecked by the salutary restraints of the law.

"The measure, however, adopted by Lord Hastings, was merely to remove the previous censorship, by which the publications were first inspected by the Chief Secretary, to which restraint (be it remembered) Europeans *alone* were subject. The individual, Mr. Buckingham, with whom I am not acquainted is said to have infringed this law, and proceedings, I understand, have been instituted against him, the result of which is not known, and therefore should not be made the subject of discussion here:' And so much for Buckingham.

"With respect to the Hon. Proprietor opposite, though the strength of his argument may not require an answer, the strength of his lungs is entitled to respect; and I shall only congratulate him upon possessing two great *desiderata* in oratory. He is always sure of being *well heard*, and of affording *amusement* to his auditory. I give my most unqualified vote for the Resolutions as proposed by my Hon. and Learned Friend."

Mr. HUME explained, and prostested against the conclusion which the last speaker had drawn, that he intended to insinuate blame against the Noble Marquis.

A Proprietor hoped that a full inquiry would take place as to the reforms in the administrations of justice, when he was persuaded it would be found that neither the Marquis of Hastings nor the Government had neglected it. He preferred the vote of the Court of Directors to the resolution brought forward by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Randle Jackson), and bore testimony to the unwearied zeal of the Noble Marquis.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

DECEMBER 7, 1821.

BUY.	PREMIUM.	SELL.
11 4	Six per Cent. New Loans,	11 0
19 0	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20.	18 12
6 12	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans,	16 8

CALCUTTA RACES.

DECEMBER MEETING, MONDAY 10TH DEC.

A Plate of 50 Gold Mohurs for Arabs that have never won Plate or Sweepstakes, 8st. 7lbs. each. Heats T, M. Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs. . . . . *Heats*

Mr. Robert's gr'h, *Junault* 1 1

Mr. Joues' gr'h, *Groggy*. 2 2

The third year of the Trial Stakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, for Horses that never started in this Country. Two years old a feather, three, 7st 6lb. four, 8st 6lbs five, 8st 3lb. six, 9st, 3lbs. and aged 9st 5lbs. Mares, &c. allowed 3lbs R. C. Five Subscribers.

Mr. Treves' b. h. *Snake* by *Haphazard*, 5 years, (J. Fox) 1

Mr. Walter's b. h. *Bronti*. by *Thunderbolt*, 5 years. 2

Mr. Oakley's ch f. *Caroline*, by *Wofull*, 4 years, ... 3

Captain Hunter's br. h. *Toothpick*, (post entrance) 8 stone. 4 3 30

The first year of the Riddlesworth Stakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, and 15 forfeit. Thirteen Subscribers, G. M.

Mr. Walter names Mr. O' Keefe's b. c. *Eaves-Dropper*, by *Benedick*,—*Clara* (Wm. Smith,) 1

———ch. c. *Kingfisher*, by *Flamingo Fagot*. 2

Mr. Oakely's b. f. *Fair Salopian*, by *Johnny*, out of *Dimple*, ... 3

Mr. Robert's gr. f. *Rosalia* by *Benedick Rosalind* 4 59

Mr. Black names Captain Gage's ch. c. *Sam Sobersides*, by *Flamingo*—*Lady Pepper*. 5

———ch. c. *Whalebone*, by *Flamingo*—*Maria*. . . . . dis.

A Hunter's Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each for Horses that have been hunted with the Calcutta hounds in 1821—*Gentlemen riders*.

English Horses. 11st. 7lbs.—Cape and Country bred, 10st. 10lbs—Arabs, 10st. 4lbs. T. M. Eight Subscribers.

Mr. Black's b. E. h. *Young Walton*, by *Walton*, aged. 1

Mr. Jones' b. E. h. *Venture*, by *Orville*, 5 years. 2

Mr. Walter's b. E. h. *High Priest*, by *Sorcerer*, 5 years. 3

Major Brown's ch. E. h. *Mauritius*, by *Dotterell*, 6 years. 4 4

MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS —R. C.

Mr. Treves' ch. h. Pluto, by *Selim*, 5 years, 8st. 11lb. J. Fox, ... 1

Dr. Ogilvy's b. h. *The Giant, Cerberus*, aged———9st 3lb. 2

MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS.—T. M. Easy.

Mr. M[illegible]'s b. h. *Scud Canopus* 6 *years*, 8st, 7lb. J. Barret won cleverly, . 1

Mr. Treves ch. h. *Restoration*, by *Pandolpho*, aged———8st. 7lb. 2 357

English Extracts.

The Great Steeple Chase.—The sporting match between Captain Mauton and Mr. Mapas, for 200*l.* took place yesterday morning, from Mount Sorrel-house, Surrey, to Frimley Covers, a distance of eleven miles, of difficult country. To make the nearest way, there were many perilous leaps, which the horses cleared, with their riders, in fine style, and the greater part of the field of sportsmen, who accompanied them. The competitors kept together to the first Cover, when they separated, and skirted it at opposite angles, and at the ridge of his, three miles from Frimly, the race became very interesting.

It was neck or nothing down the hills, with leaps nearly six feet. But the most interesting part was the leap at a rivulet of fourteen feet, which might have been avoided by taking a route of a quarter of a mile. Both horses cleared it in gallant style, and the race came to the speed of the horses up to Frimley to the Cover, and Capt. Mauton won it by two hundred yards, in thirty-four minutes.

Remains of an Elephant.—A few days since, as some men, in the employ of Mr. Drewett, of Goodwood, near Arundel, were moving some ground near his house, they discovered the remains of an elephant. The skull and bones were in a decayed state, but part of the tusk and seven teeth were perfect, the latter tooth weighing 5lb. 14 oz.—*Times*.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER AND MR. ADAIR.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, &c. &c.

My Lord.—In the *Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Pitt*, recently printed under your Lordship's name, I find a passage relating to my journey which I made to St. Petersbourgh in 1791, and in which my conduct is adverted to in a manner that renders it impossible for me to be silent under the imputation which it is calculated to convey.

Professing to give an account of the causes which occasioned the failure of Mr. Pitt's negociation with Russia in that year, your Lordship has copied from a paper drawn up by Mr. Burke, addressed secretly by him to the leaders of the Whig party in 1793, surreptitiously published by a bookseller in 1797, and declared afterwards by Mr. Burke himself to have been written in anger, and never intended to be seen, to meet the public eye in any shape, a violent personal attack on Mr Fox & myself; for the facts alleged in this attack you affirm that "no one can substantiate by authentic documents" but Mr. Pitt's correspondence.

This paper of Mr. Burke, charged as it is with the characteristic exaggeration of its author, contains nevertheless three specific statements of fact, in a charge of "treasonable misdemeanor" (as he calls it) against Mr. Fox, and against me also, as his confederate, in that offence. It is alleged that Mr. Fox sent me to Petersbourgh in 1791, as his representative —that he sent me thither for the purpose of frustrating the objects for which the King's Ministers were authorised to treat; and that I did actually frustrate some of those objects.

The matter of this article furnishes your Lordship with ground for a comment on the criminal extent to which Mr. Fox pushed his party principles and for a presumption that he had recourse to this measure, "*in the sanguine hope that he should overset Mr. Pitt's Administration, provided the Empress of Russia could be prevailed upon to presevere in her demands.*"

And your Lordship concludes with observing that you are "not aware that any attempt has ever been made by Mr. Fox, or his friends, to controvert these facts, or to invalidate this reasoning."

Every one of the six important facts either affirmed in, or to be collected from, the above statement, beginning from page 372 of your second volume, and ending at page 449, and consequently your Lordship's comment on Mr. Fox's supposed party views, are erroneous. I will take these facts in their order.

First, it is not true that Mr. Fox sent me to St. Petersbourgh as his representative in 1791. He did not send me thither at all. I make no evasion on his behalf of the substance of this charge when I declare, upon my honour, that I had fully resolved to undertake this journey, and had made my preparations for it, before I had been communicated of this design even to Mr. Fox. At this distance of time I cannot affirm that he positively disapproved it; but the impression on my mind is that he did; and I am quite confident that he never encouraged it.

Secondly, I did not go for the purpose of frustrating the king's Ministers. What my purpose was, or rather my motive, I have not the slightest objection to avow. In addition to the anxiety felt on public grounds for the issue of a question in which our foreign system was so materially involved, I had a motive which I may call, in some respects, personal, inasmuch as it regarded the rank and estimation which I shall never be ashamed to acknowledge, I was desirous of establishing for myself with my political friends. In 1788, when his late Majesty's illness gave reason to expect that there would be a change of Government, Mr. Fox signified his intentions of placing me in the foreign line. From that time I resolved to qualify myself as well as I could for diplomatic offices. The state of Europe in 1791 presented me an opportunity. On the Russian question particularly, the part taken in Parliament by the friends to whom I was attached, supported, as your Lordship must yourself confess, by the unanimous sentiment of the country, and likewise the known preference of the Empress Catherine for English connexion gave me advantages for learning the real situation of affairs at that Court, and for discovering its future intentions, which rarely fall to the lot of a private Gentleman, and which are not often obtained even by an accredited Minister. Of these I determined to avail myself.

The Lordship will not expect me to reveal by what means I obtained, when I got there, a knowledge of events as they were passing, nor to name or designate the persons with whom I conversed, and with whom I discussed, with the openness and freedom which Englishmen are accustomed to use in such discussions, and the consequences of the measures then agitation. Even at the distance of thirty years it would be both indiscreet and dishonorable in me to divulge these matters; nor is it necessary for my argument. It is enough for me to declare that this and this only, was the motive of my journey, and that this, and this only, was the character of the communications into which I entered while at St. Petersburgh.

It is most true that I freely gave my opinion on the matters then under discussion. I did not feel myself called upon to conceal that I entertained on this subject the same opinions which were both felt and declared by my country by the House of Commons, by Mr. Fox, & by Mr. Burke himself. It is true, likewise, that in a letter which I wrote, when all was over, to Mr. Fox, I expressed much exultation at a result which in my conscience I believe, had it been different, would have produced most serious

mischief, and made an enemy of Catherine far more formidable than, a few years afterwards, he found her unfortunate son to be.

I have been informed that this letter was opened and read previous to its delivery to Mr. Fox, but will not believe it. I gave it to a gentleman and a man of honour. I gave it to an old school-fellow whom I found at St. Petersburgh. I gave him this letter at his own solicitation to be the bearer of one to Mr. Fox. I will neither believe, therefore, that it was intercepted in its passage, nor that among the adversaries of Mr. Fox any Gentleman could be found to break the seal of it. Imagine for which I know no motive; I challenge papers. If I am deceived in all this, and documents do really exist among the "authentic papers" you refer to, I can at all events defy your Lordship to find a sentence in them that substantiate any one either of Mr. Burke's charges or your own. To the production of this document I have no objection on my own account; satisfied that I can explain every eager, every incautious, every injudicious expression (if such there be) which in the security of my heart, and not calculating my words, I may have poured but unrestrained to my friend.

Thirdly, I deny having, to my knowledge, frustrated any of the objects of the King's Ministers. In fact, as your Lordship knows, the object of Mr. Pitt's armament was given up immediately after the first debate in the House of Commons on the King's Message, and in consequence, as you yourself admit, of the opposition in the House of Commons, supported by the country. All that the negociation really turned upon at St. Petersburgh was, how to get the materials for a Speech for the meeting of Parliament. If I frustrated any object of this nature, your Lordship will have the goodness to state what it was, and how I did frustrate it.

I have now done with Mr. Burke's "account of this transaction, as you are pleased to call the article you copy from him. I proceed to your Lordship's; and as you have given your readers to understand that neither Mr. Fox, nor his friends, ever denied these facts, or endeavoured to invalidate Mr. Burke's reasoning upon them, I will recal to your memory some other facts, which you must have known at the time, although now, it seems, you are not aware" of their existence. They enable me.

Fourthly, to affirm, in direct contradiction to your Lordship, that Mr. Fox did deny this charge, as much as any charge can be denied before it is stated, namely, by a challenge to inquire into it. Every one of the rumours collected and concentrated by Mr. Burke, in 1793, was notoriously in circulation in 1792, when Parliament met. There was, indeed, some vague hint from Mr. Pitt, of inquiring into the transaction at a future day, and I well remember Mr. Dundas's sarcastic allusion to the rumours, and Mr. Fox's instant reply. It was a reply containing a direct challenge to inquire into their truth. If you have forgotten a fact so known, and the contrary of which it was so necessary for you to have ascertained before you sat down to write this part of your history, I will recommend your turning to the 226th page of the *Parliamentary Register*, vol. 31.

To supposed Mr. Fox to have called for inquiry into facts which he was not prepared either to deny if criminal, or to justify if harmless, were to suppose an absurdity. Why then, was it never instituted? Why was no opportunity given to Mr. Fox to meet the charge in Parliament, face to face with his accuser? I will not now argue this point; I state the fact, that he did deny the charge, and was at all times ready to meet it.

That he did not write a phamphlet in answer to M. Burke is certain. Why should he have answered him? What called for his notice of an accusation, acknowledged a few months afterwards by Mr. Burke's literary executors (in their preface to the authentic work published by Rivington) to have been grounded on no other evidence than that of a verbal communication from some person connected with the Ministry? or how could he have selected one point to reply to in this malignant paper, without replying to the rest—to the whole of the 54 articles of his alledged misdemeanours.

Fifthly, you say that to the best of your knowledge, none of Mr. Fox's friends denied the facts I was not only his friend, but in reference to this charge, I stood in a character, which the insignificance that might have caused you to overlook me in other circumstances, will not excuse your forgetting in this. I was not only friend but by the account you have adopted from Mr. Burke, and for which you as a historian, are responsible, I was his accomplice. If my name never yet has reached the high sphere in which you move, you ought to have inquired about it in other places, before deliberately consigning it to the press, accompanied with so gross an error of fact on a matter in which my character was involved. Had you done this you would have found that, immediately after the appearance of Mr. Burke's pamphlet, I contradicted the calumnious charge in a letter signed with my name, and published in *The Morning Chronicle* of February 14, 1797. The conclusion of that letter is in the following words:—

"How far I am still at liberty, in justice both to Mr. Fox and myself, to continue silent since the partial, but very extensive circulation of the pretended letter, and under all the circumstances of the case as it now stands, is more than I can immediately determine. I must be governed by the degree of credit annexed to the charge in quarters where I wish to stand well, and to its general impression on the public mind. If any better sentiment than curiosity can be gratified by my justification, I am ready to enter upon it without delay. It is enough for me, in the mean time, to affirm that the charge is false.

(Signed) "ROBERT ADAIR."

My motives for remaining silent were (with some additional ones needless to mention) the same as Mr. Fox's. It seemed fighting with the air, to refute reasoning which had not a single established fact for its foundation.

But our motives were not conclusive on our common friends. Time passed, and the story was forgotten. Mr. Burke, who was in a declining state at the time of the bookseller's fraud, died within a few months, and nine years afterwards Mr. Pitt, and then Mr. Fox. On this last occasion, there appeared a variety of well-written characters of Mr. Fox. They were collected in two volumes by Dr. Parr, and published, together with one drawn up by his own powerful hand.—This work authorises me to contradict.

Sixthly, The assertion that no attempt was ever made to invalidate Mr. Burke's reasoning What you call Mr. Burke's "reasoning" is, I suppose, his endeavour to apply some truths which nobody ever denied, to facts which nobody ever attempted to prove. All the reasoning in this endeavour is met and confuted by Dr. Parr in a manner that admits of no answer. That you should never have seen it is a presumption which the literary celebrity of its author does not warrant. Your Lordship can but have forgotten it, Turn then again to page 239 of the first volume; you will there see a complete dissection of Mr. Burke's charge; its flimsy texture torn to rags and all his fallacies dispersed and annihilated. The whole work itself may be read once more, my Lord; it will refresh your bettor feelings. It will prepare you to do that justice to Mr. Fox's memory which I here formally require at your hands.

I have prepared a public letter, containing a full and detailed reply to your Lordship's statement on the points thus shortly brought together, but I prefer appealing in the first instant to your own sense of what is right, in the persuasion that you will be determined by that sense to correct *publicly*, *explicitly*, and *immediately*, the errors of fact which I have thus pointed out to you in your work.

It now only remains for me to request from your Lordship an early communication of the course which you may intend to pursue in consequence of this letter.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient and humble servant,
ROBERT ADAIR.

Queen-street May-fair No. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR—In common justice to the principles which you so ably maintain, ought not the reply of the Bishop of Winchester to Mr. Adair, to be inserted in your paper? The *Morning Chronicle* has already opened its columns to the attack, and yours should not be closed against the defence.

Your humble Servant, A. B.

"Great George-street, June 7, 1821.

SIR,—I have to lament that many circumstances concurred to prevent my sending you an earlier answer to the letter, which I had the honor, of receiving from you on the 23d of last month. I now beg leave to inform you, that the extract, page 445, &c. of the second vol. of my Memoirs, of the Life of Mr. Pitt, was taken from an edition of Mr. Burke's Works, printed by Rivington in 1815 which, as far as the paper in question is concerned is a copy of the edition published by Dr. Lawrence one of Mr. Burke's executors. The paper originally written in 1795, was certainly not designed for publiction; it was meant to be 'entirely and strictly confidential,' but on that account it was not less likely to be true. I request your attention to a passage in a letter from Mr. Burke to Dr. Lawrence, dated Bath, February 14th, 1797, soon after he had learned that this paper had "crept surreptitiously into the world.'—'I beg you and my friends to be cautious how you let it be understood that I disclaim any thing but the mere act and intention of publication, I do not retract any one of the sentiments contained in that memorial, which was and is my justification, addressed to the friends for whose use alone I intended it. Had I designed it for the public, I should have been more exact and full. It was written in a tone of *indignation*, in consequence of the Resolutions of the Whig Club, which were directly pointed against myself and others, and occasioned our secession from that Club, which is the last act my life that I shall repent. Many *temperaments* and *explanations* there would

Mr. Randle Jackson replied.

The Chairman observed on the words "hypocritical political cant" made use of by an Hon. Proprietor, and said if it applied to the Court of Directors, on their parts he repelled the charge with indignation.

Mr. Douglas Kinnaird explained.

The Hon. Colonel Stanhope's amendment not having been seconded, Mr. Randle Jackson's Resolutions were then put and carried unanimously, and at six o'clock the Court adjourned.

LAW.

CONSISTORY COURT.

Thursday, May 21.

GREEN, FALSELY CALLED DALTON (BY GREEN, HER GURADIAN) AGAINST DALTON.

In this case, the facts of which we have already brought before our readers,

Sir Christopher Robinson decided that the marriage was null and void. It appeared that the baptismal name of the minor was Sophia Green, and that she was married by the names of Sophia Augusta. In the memorandum-book of the clerk of St. Mary's Islington, the husband had entered the names of his intended wife as Sophia Augusta Green, and she herself, after the ceremony, had so subscribed her name in the marriage registry of that parish—circumstances which fixed a fraud on both the parties. The facts which were pleaded being admitted, it was unnecessary for the Court to enter into them. The case of "Sullivan and Sullivan" had been much relied on, in the argument; but upon looking to the decision of the Arches' Court, (to which that cause was appealed from the Consisterial Court of London), it would be found that the Learned Judge had laid down this principle—that it was not necessary to prove a positive fraud against a party in order to invalidate a marriage, where the suit was for nullity by reason of undue publication of banns, false description, or minority; but it was enough to show that what was done might have the effect of fraud—namely, deception or misinformation. Now, in the present case, the marriage was against the expressed wishes of the father; the female was a minor, and the subscriptions, both by the husband and wife's name, were false. The marriage was concealed by the female from her father's knowledge, and only acknowledged, after enquiry on one part, and denial followed by confession on the other. Not merely the intention, therefore, but the knowledge of fraud was thus traced to both the parties. It might be difficult to say, that in the pleadings any reason was assigned for such fraud on the part of Dalton; but it was enough that the circumstances of the case, taken together furnished proof of that of which there was no direct evidence as to intention. One circumstance, however, was strong to show the fraudulent intention. Here was no wedding garment provided for this ceremony; but Dalton went to be married in the same clothes he usually wore when at work—a fact from which it was almost impossible not to infer that disguise or concealment was contemplated. Upon the whole of the evidence, and looking to the proper manner in which this suit had been instituted by the father of the minor, the Court felt itself bound to pronounce against the validity of this pretended marriage, and to declare Sophia Green, party in this cause, free from all matrimonial contracts or engagements whatsoever.

OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

In the Prerogat
this da

Princess of Cumberland, submitted a motion to the Court, of considerable importance. It was an application for the Court to grant its decree to the King's Proctor, directing, that the document upon the Princess founding her claim of L.15,000 be propounded. The Learned Doctor entered at some length into the question, and urged many arguments to induce the Court to grant its decree. At the conclusion of his speech, the King's advocate announced, that since Dr. Lushington had addressed the Court, a communication had been received from Government, and in consequence of which, the motion was allowed to stand over till next Court day.

The following is an exact copy of the document upon which the Princess of Cumberland rests her claim :—

G. R. St. James,

In case of our royal demise, we give and bequeath to Olive, our brother of Cumberland's daughter, the sum of L.15,000, commanding our heir and successor to pay the sum privately to our said neice for her use, as a recompense for the misfortunes she may have known through her father. CHATHAM WARWICK.

J. Dunning,

June 2, 1774.

It is the expectation of those interested in this question, that the Princess will establish her claim.

OLD BAILEY, Saturday, July 6.

E. Burke, who was committed for perjury uttered at the trial of his brother, Tobias Burke for bigamy, which took place on Wednesday, was brought up to plead to the indictment which had been found against him for that offence.

When asked by the Clerk of the Arraigns whether he was guilty or not guilty, answered, in a real Munster brogue, "By the Powers, I can't plade; I am but a poor ignorant body, and have got a dear crature and some little honeys at home, in my own country."

The Recorder told him not to talk nonsense there, and that he must plead either guilty or not guilty.

Burke.—"Fait, your honour, I don't know whether I am guilty or not."

The Recorder then told him, he might either take his trial, or traverse it till the September sessions, and asked him which he would rather do.

Burke.—"Your Honour, if you have any punishment for me, I had rather, if you please, take it now."

Recorder.—"You must either plead guilty or nor guilty.

Burke.—Then, your Honour, I'll be not guilty."

He was then remanded to prison: but on the application of Mr. Andrews, was again brought up, and stated that he now wished to traverse till next sessions. The Court granted his request, and he was then ordered to find bail, himself in 80l., and two sureties in 40. each.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE AT CHESTER.

About noon, on Saturday last, a steam-boiler, belonging to Mr. Boult, tobacco-manufacturer of this city, exploded with terrific violence, spreading desolation and death everywhere within its mighty reach. We visited the spot a few hours after the explosion, and found a part of the premises completely destroyed and in ruins; the windows of the adjoining houses entirely broken, and a large building, nearly fifty yards from the scene of destruction, set on fire by pieces of ignited fuel falling upon its roof. The boiler employed in this manufactory was connected with machinery requiring steam of

It appears that on the Friday evening, the engine was put in full work, and the machinery acted in the best possible manner. It was then, we understand, determined to make a more decided trial the following day, preparatory to putting the whole in motion on the succeeding Monday. The steam was speedily raised in a very powerful manner, so much so, that we have heard the boiler was perceived to have a sort of oscillating movement, for a considerable time. At this period, when the steam had attained an expansive force which could not be restrained, and Mr. Boult, and four of his men, were standing close to the machine, the boiler suddenly burst, owing, as we have heard, to the safety valve being improperly overloaded. The men were thrown back with extraordinary violence, all of them dreadfully scalded and bruished, so much so that one of them, Richard Wildman, died of his wounds on Monday evening. Two others now lie in a dangerous, but we are happy to say not a hopeless state, in our Infirmary. Mr. Boult was forced with his breast on a grind stone, and was nearly buried in the ruins caused by the explosion; and in this situation a heavy beam fell upon his back. Indeed, it was next to a miracle that any of them escaped without instantaneous death. Prompt assistance was had from the neighbours, and the rubbish being removed, the sufferers were extricated. Mr. Boult was carried to the adjoining public house, where every attention was afforded to him. In the evening he was removed to his own house in Foregate-street, and it was then thought that a hope might be indulged for his recovery; but, alas! that hope soon fled; symptoms of inflammation became apparent, and Mr. B. laboured under a great pressure of the stomach. He was in extreme pain, but throughout his agonising sufferings he was calm and collected, making repeated enquiries after the welfare of his men. About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night he was released from his misery, his family losing in him a good husband and an indulgent parent, his friends a valued associate, the public an upright man and a valuable citizen. Mr. Boult was in his 42d year. His remains will be interred this day in the Burial-ground of the Unitarian chapel.—Chester paper.

Observer, July 8.

At Wexford, last week, a widow, of the name of Cogley, was struck dead by the lightning at Sledagh, and her house set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before they made much progress. At Cleary's Town, two miles from Sledagh, a woman named French was killed while in the act of spinning. Her daughter, who was spinning by her side, and two servant boys, were laid prostrate on the floor; but they soon recovered. The chair on which the unfortunate woman sat and her wheel were broken to pieces. Her cap was much torn, but no other part of her dress was injured. The electric fluid rent the walls of her cabin in two or three places.

A dreadful fire broke out at Stockholm, on the 12th of June, which consumed merchandise, &c. to the value of 4 or 500,000 rix dollars. The town of Embrettsham also suffered by fire. The number of persons burnt in the wooden church at Grue (which, as we stated last week,

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Poetry

TRANSLATION OF A HINDOOSTANEE POEM

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE EXCELLENCE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA, AN D DESCRIPTIVE OF THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS WHICH ITS PREVALENCE HAS PRODUCED UPON THE INHABITANTS OF THESE REGIONS.

The praise of ALLAH, holiest and supreme,
Shall first enrich the subject of my theme—
Of ALLAH, WHO, with all creative sway,
Bade Luna rule the night, and Sol the day,
Bade Earth and yonder Heaven from chaos rise,
Bade Stars and Planets luminate the skies,
Bade Man exist, bade Princes, Lords, and Kings.
Bade worlds to be, bade empires, bade all things—
Who, quite enraptured with this new-form'd scene,
Bade order regulate the globe terrene,
Bade Harmony throughout its parts prevail,
Bade Beauty move on mountain, hill, and dale,
Bade Nature smile, bade mighty waters roll,
Bade his Omnipotence direct the whole—
And who, desiring with parental care
To guard from tumult this terrestrial sphere,
Ordained, that in the work his wisdom plann'd,
Chieftains and Monarchs should possess command;
Th at they, protecting every rank and right,
In bonds of concord should mankind unite,
In peace and plenty should the land maintain,
And in their dynasties with justice reign.

Enamour'd thus, and thus divinely bent.
The King of kings in pure compassion sent,
To rule oureastern realms-the British Government,
From whose administration, good and great,
The robes of culture beautify each state,
The hand of equity to each extends.
The arm of law the rights of each defends.
The swords of war the wrongs of each redress,
And man, in each, lives on in happiness.

These are the halcyon joys, the cheerful rest
Transfus'd by it to nations once distress'd;
These are the favours, through its source convey'd
To natives once in cruel thraldom laid;
And these, thank GOD, the blessings which pourtray
How just and clement is Britannic sway:

For now, oppression, banish'd from the world,
His signs of rapine hath for ever furl'd,
Hath sprung, defeated, on the viewless wind,
And not a vestige hath he left behind;
While, in his stead, all praise to GOD! remain
Love, Mercy, Truth, and their concurrent train.

ON WOMEN.

Ye are stars of the night, ye are gems of the morn,
Ye are dew-drops whose lustre illumines the thorn;
And rayless that night is, that morning unblest.
Where no beam in your eye lights up peace in the breast;
And the sharp thorn of sorrow sinks deep in the heart,
Till the sweet lip of woman assuages the smart:
'Tis hers o'er the couch of misfortune to bend,
In fondness a lover, in firmness a friend;
And prosperity's hour, be it ever confest,
From woman receives both refinement and zest;
And adorn'd by the bays, or enwreath'd with the willow.
Her smile is our meed, and her bosom our pillow.

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

A daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie was courted by a young gentleman, much her inferior in rank and fortune. Her family, though they gave no encouragement to the match permitted him to visit them at their castle of Ruthven, in Perthshire; and on such occasions, the chamber assigned him was in a tower, near another tower, in which the young lady slept. On one of his visits, the young lady, before the doors were shut, got into her lover's apartment; but some one of the family having discovered it, told her mother, who cutting off, as she thought, all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them; the young lady, however, hearing the well-known steps of her mother hobbling up stairs, ran to the leads, and took a desperate leap of nine feet four inches, over a chasm of sixty feet from the ground, alighted on the battlements of the other tower, whence descending into her own chamber, she crept into bed. Her mother having in vain sought her in her lover's chamber, came into her room, where finding her seemingly asleep, she apologized for her unjust suspicion. The young lady eloped the following night, and was married. The chasm between the towers is still shown under the appellation of the Maiden's Leap.

A GOOD NAME IS BETTER THAN RICHES.

A countryman carrying his son to be baptized, the parson asked what was to be the name 'Peter, my own name, and please your reverence.'—'Peter, that is a bad name, *Peter denied his master.*' —'What then would your reverence advise?'—Why not take my name, Joseph?'—Joseph! ah! *he denied his mistress.*'

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE DISCOVERED.—A provincial paper of Saturday last, speaking of a fire which had occurred in the neighbourhood on the preceding day, states, that the heat was so great that the leaden spouts were melted, "and fell in a *silvery* shower."

"My dear Tom," said the elder Sheridan one day to his son. "I wish you would take a wife."—"I have no objection, Sir; *whose wife shall I take?*"—

The Nottingham Journal says, "A shower of frogs is said to have fallen in the neighbourhood of Arnold on Sunday last!"

SPENSER'S FAIRY QUEEN.

When Spenser had finished his famous poem ofthe "*Fairy Queen*," he carried it to the Earl of Southampton, the great patron of the poets of that day. The manuscript being sent up to the Earl, he read a few pages, and then ordered his servant to give the writer *twenty pounds.* Reading on, he cried in a rapture, "*Carry that man another twenty pounds.*" Proceeding farther, he exclaimed, "*Give him twenty pounds more.*"—But at length he lost all patience, and said, "*Go turn that fellow out of the house, for, if I read farther, I shall be ruined.*"

Bad Memory.

Montague says, one reason for not returning borrowed books is *because it is much easier to retain the book itself, than the passages in it!*

What's o'Clock.

When General Fitzpatrick was Captain in a Regiment, he and his lady were travelling in Yorkshire; they put up at an inn, where there happened to be only as much in the larder as would serve them for dinner, which was immediately ordered. In the mean time some Sporting gentlemen coming in, and finding there was nothing in the house but what was getting ready for another company, asked who they were? The landlord told them he did not exactly know, but he believed it was an Irish Officer. "Oh! then if he's Irish," said one of them, "a potatoe "will serve him: here, waiter, take up this watch," pulling out an elegant gold one, "carry "it up stairs, and ask the gentleman *what's o'clock*?" The waiter at first remonstrated; but the company insisting upon his delivering the message, he was obliged to comply. Mr. Fitzpatrick, as may well be imagined, was surprised at such an impudent message; but recollecting himself in a moment, he took the watch from the waiter, and sent his compliments to the company, and that he would tell them *what's o'clock* before he parted. This message, however, produced his dinner to be sent up in quiet; after which, he put a pair of holster-pistols under his arm, and going down stairs, introduced hinself to the company by telling them he was come to let them know *what o'clock it was;* but first begged to be informed to which of the gentlemen the watch belonged. Here a dead silence ensued. Mr. Fitzpatrick then began on his right hand, by asking them severally the question, each of whom denied knowing any thing of the circumstance. "Oh! then gentlemen, "I find I have mistaken the company; but "the waiter awhile ago brought me an impu- "dent message from some people in this house, "which I came, as you see, (pointing to his "pistols,) properly to resent; but I find I have "mistaken the room." Saying this, he wished them a good evening, which they politely returned, paid his bill, stepped into his chaise with his lady, and drove off with the watch in his pocket, which he kept till his death.